Beaver Radical

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J. S. RUTAN, *Proprietor.*

All communications and business letters should be addressed to SMITH CURTIS, Beaver, Pa.

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BEAVER, PENNA.
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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAIN ST., BEAVER FALLS. [ja10'73

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sep6'72-1y

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BEAVER, PA.
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. dec4'68:1y

J. H. M'CREERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THIRD STREET,
(First door below the Court House,)
BEAVER, PA.
jy17'70—1y.

CENTRAL CLAIM AGENCY,
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Office and residence on Third st. east of the Court House.
All law business entrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention. Also, persons having Real Estate for sale, and those wishing to buy town property, coal or farm lands, may save time and money by calling at my office. [apr29'70 1y.

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SWARTZWELDER & BARR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 66 GRANT STREET,
PITTSBURGH. [se22'71-1y

JACOB DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 75 GRANT STREET,
(FIRST FLOOR.) PITTSBURGH.
sep1'71-6m

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR.S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S
Pittsburgh	1.45AM	7.10AM	9.10AM	1.30PM
Rochester	2.52	8.40	10.25	2.40
Alliance	5.15	11.45	1.30PM	5.28
Orrville	6.51	1.45PM	3.07	7.06
Mansfield	8.55	4.22	5.09	9.11
Crestline .. Ar	9.20	5.00	5.40	9.40
Crestline .. De	9.40	6.10AM	6.00	9.50
Forest	11.05	7.55	7.55	11.15
Lima	12.08PM	9.05	9.15	12.17AM
Fort Wayne	2.40	11.50	12.05AM	2.45
Plymouth	4.45	2.35PM	2.55	5.05
Chicago	6.50	6.30	6.50	8.20PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Chicago	5.15AM	9.20AM	5.30PM	9.20PM
Plymouth	9.15	12.02PM	8.55	12.50AM
Fort Wayne	12.20PM	2.20	11.20	3.25
Lima	2.45	4.07	1.18AM	5.15
Forest	4.00	5.08	2.27	6.28
Crestline .. Ar	5.35	6.20	4.05	8.05
Crestline .. De	11.30AM	6.50	4.15	8.25
Mansfield	12.05PM	7.19	4.43	8.55
Orrville	2.13	9.20	6.37	11.06
Alliance	4.20	11.00	8.25	1.10PM
Rochester	6.57	1.12AM	10.42	3.39
Pittsburgh	8.10	2.20	11.45PM	4.45

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows;

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland		8.30AM	1.55PM	4.00PM
Hudson		9.43	3.02	5.18
Ravenna		10.15	3.33	5.48
Alliance		11.10	4.13	6.35
Bayard		11.44	4.44	
Wellsville		1.10PM	6.00	
Pittsburgh		3.40	8.20	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville		8.55	3.15	
Bayard		10.30	4.30	
Alliance		11.25	5.10	7.10AM
Ravenna		12.12PM	5.48	8.00
Hudson		12.45	6.14	8.45
Cleveland		1.55	7.15	10.00

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	10.50AM	3.25PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	3.35	
Steubenville	6.57	12.12PM	4.35	
Wellsville	8.15	1.35	6.00	
Rochester	9.30	2.35	7.15	
Pittsburgh	10.40	3.40	8.20	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	4.25PM
Rochester		7.40	2.25	5.39
Wellsville		9.50	3.20	7.00
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.00
Bridgeport		11.00	5.25	9.05
Bellair		11.10	5.40	9.20

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves	Arrives
N. Phila. 6.40 am & 1.00 pm	Bayard, 9.45 am & 4 00pm
Bayard, 12.10 & 5.00 p. m.	N. Phila. 3.00 & 7.30 p m

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot:		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot.	
Pacific Exp's,	2:50 a m	Mail Train,	1:05 a m
Mail Train,	7:45 a m	Fast Line,	1:35 a m
Chicago Ex	12.20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8.00 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40 a m
Philadelp'a Ex.	5:20 p m	Southern Ex.	12:40 p m
Fast Line,	8:50 p m	Pacific Expr's,	1:10 p m
LOCAL.		Way Passenger,	9:50 p m
Walls No 1,	6:40 a m	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsb'g Ac No 1	7:05 a m	Walls No 1	6:30 a m
Walls No 2,	10:20 a m	Brinton Ac. No1,	7:30 a m
Wall's No 3,	11:45 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 1	8:20 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	2:40 p m	Walls No 2,	9:10 a m
Walls No 4,	3:20 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10.10 a m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Walls No 3,	1:45 p m
Brinton Accommodat'n No 1,	4 50 p m	Walls No 4	3:20 p m
Brinton Ac. No2	5:40 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	4.45 p m
Walls No 5,	6:15 p m	Walls Ac. No. 5	5:55 p m
Brinton Ac No3	9:20 p m	Brinton No 2,	6:50 p m
Walls Ac.No.6	11:05 p m	Brinton Ac. No3	7:25 p m
		Brinton Ac No4	11:10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line, and Brinton Ac. No. 3 leave daily.
Pacific Express daily, except Monday.
All other trains daily, except Sunday.
Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 a m arriving at Harrisburg at 11:40 a m; Philadelphia 3:30 p m; Baltimore 3:00 p m; Washington 5:40 p m. New York 6:34 p m.
Chicago Express leaves Pittsburgh at 12.20 p m; arrives Harrisburg 10.20 p m; Philadelphia 2.30 a m; New York 6.10 a m.
Cincinnati Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 p m; Philadelphia 2:50 a m; Baltimore 2:15 a m; Washington 5:00 a m, New York 6:10 a m.
Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:20 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 a m; Philadelphia 6:55 a m; New York 10:14 a m.
Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 pm; arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 a m; Philadelphia 9:50 a m; Baltimore 9:00 a m; Washington 11:30 a m; New York 12:24 p m.
The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a m, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30p m, and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:50 p m. Leave Pittsburgh 9:20 p m arrive Brinton's 10:30 p m.
CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a city ticket office at No 78 Fifth avenue corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at the office.
For further information apply to
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD
On and after Monday, July 15th, 1872, Three Through Trains daily, except Sunday, will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, and Western and Central New York.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7.10 a m	8.35 p m
Night Express	10.40 p m	6.15 a m
Mail Train	10.50 a m	4.45 a m
1st Hulton Ac	6.40 a m	6.30 a m
1st Soda Works Ac	9.30 a m	8.05 a m
Parnassus Ac	11.40 a m	9 10 a m
Brady's Bend Ac	3.25 p m	10.30 a m
2d Hulton Ac	5 00 p m	8.55 a m
2d Soda Works Ac	6.00 p m	5.45 p m
3d Hulton Ac	8.50 p m	7.20 p m

A special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7.10 a m, arriving at Parker at 11.25 a m. Returning leaves Parker at 4.40 p m, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8.35 p m.
Church train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9.50 a m, and leaves at 12.50 p m.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor Geary's annual message was transmitted to the Legislature on the 8th inst. It is entirely too long for publication entire in a newspaper, and we must therefore content ourselves with a synopsis of its contents.

According to the message, the balance in the State Treasury, November 30, 1871, was $1,476,808,59, and the ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1872, were $7,148,637,45, making a total in the Treasury during the year of $8,625,446,04. The disbursements during the year were: Ordinary, $2,960,-631,55 loans, &c., redeemed, $2,476,326,-00, intesest on loans paid, $1,706,032,88, making a total of $7,142,990,43, and leaving a balance of $1,482,455,61 in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year. The State debt on November 30, 1871, was $28,980,-071,73; add Chambersburg certificates, $299,748,91; add Agricultural College land scrip fund held in trust, as per act approved April 3, 1872, $500,000; total, $29,-779,820,64; deduct amount paid by Commissioners of the Sinking Fund during the year ending November 30, 1872, $2,-476,326, leaving the debt at that date $27,303,494,64; deduct assets in the Sinking Fund, $9,300,000; and each balance in the Treasury $1,482,455,61; or total deduction of assets and cash, $10,-782,455,61; leaving a balance of $16,521,-039,93 of State unprovided for, which can be extinguished in ten years by the annual payment of $1,600,000. During the last six years the payments on the debt have been: In 1867, $1,794,644 50; in 1868, $2,414,816 64; in 1869, $472,406-18; in 1870, $1,702,879 05; in 1871, $2,-131,590 17; in 1872, $2,476,326; total payments in six years, $10,992,662 54, being a little over twenty-nine per cent., on the debt due December 1, 1866, which was then $37,704,409 77. This covers the period of Governor Geary's two terms of administration, the most brilliant in the way of debt reduction in the history of the Commonwealth.

At its maximum the debt was $41,524,-875,37, and the interest, premiums and other expenses that have been paid upon the debt from its incipiency to November 30, 1872, sum up $76,845,744 99, and make the entire expenditure on account of the public works $118,370,620.36. In 1857 the state canals and railroads were sold for eleven millions of dollars in bonds, upon which the State has received $1,-700,000 in cash, and $9,300,000 remain in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of which $5,800,000 are secured by lien on the Columbia Railroad, and the rest on the Allegheny Valley, Pennsylvania, Northern Central and Philadelphia and Erie Railroads. At no time has the Commonwealth permitted her credit to suffer from bad faith, and the rapid extinguishment of the debt has been accompanied by the reduction of taxation, which policy should be continued, and no attempt to cover up or conceal the actual expenses of the government should be made for the purpose of obtaining the people's consent to appropriations or enterprises of doubtful propriety, which propositions, if coupled with a condition to raise the money by immediate and direct taxation would be unhesitatingly rejected.

The Legislative appropriations, during the last six years, made in aid of the various institutions for the support of the deaf, dumb, blind, insane, feeble-minded, friendless, wanderers, orphans, soldiers' homes, hospitals, universities, houses of correction, penitentiaries and the payment of military expenses incurred during the war, expenses of government, common schools and soldiers' orphans schools amount to about $17,000,000.

During the past six years, the current of legislation has been steadily in favor of reduced taxation. Not only have numerous local laws been enacted exempting churches, cemeteries, schools, hospitals and other institutions from taxation, but many general laws of the same character have been passed.

By the "act to amend the revenue law," approved February 23, 1866, all real estate in the Commonwealth was thereafter made exempt from taxation for State purposes.

By the act approved the 30th of March, 1866, all persons who served nine months or upwards in the military service, or who were honorably discharged therefrom by reason of wounds or physical disability contracted therein, and their property, were exonorated from all bounties, and per capita tax and military fines.

The act of April 29, 1867, repealed all laws requiring payment of taxes to the State on sales of loans and stocks by auctioneers.

By the act of April 10, 1867, all trustees or owners of property to the value of thirty-five thousand dollars, used for soldiers' orphans' schools, were exempted from all "bounty, road, city, borough, poor and school taxes."

By the act of April 4, 1868, and the supplements thereto, "all mortgages, judgments, recognizances and moneys owing upon articles of agreement for the sale of real estate," were made "exempt from all taxation, except for State purposes."

By an act approved January 3, 1868, all laws therein recited were repealed which imposed taxes upon "the shares of stock held by any stockholder in any institution or company incorporated under the laws of this State, which in its corporate capacity is liable to and pays into the State Treasury the tax on capital stock imposed" by the acts therein recited.

The act of June 2, 1871, repealed so much of the law of April 20, 1844, as imposed a tax of two per cent. on salary, trades, offices, occupations and professions.

And by the act of April 3, 1872, the sixth section of the law of April 21, 1854, was repealed, which imposed a tax of one-half of one per cent. on the capital stock af all corporations created under laws "to enable joint tenants, tenants in common, and adjoining owners of mineral lands, to manage and develop the same."

With regard to the Centennial Celebration, the Governor says that Philadelphia has thus far borne all the expenses, and it may now be proper to consider whether the State should do something. He says that the State quota of stock will all be promptly taken, and he recommends that the Legislative Committee on Federal Relations shall consider the propriety of asking Congress to make an appropriation for such necessary expenses of the Commissioners as will enable them to work with efficiency. He concludes this portion of his remarks thus:

This great national enterprise appeals as well to local pride as to common patriotism; it must be successful—the nation has decreed it; and since to Pennsylvania has been assigned the honor of having the celebration take place on her soil, she must and will see to it that it shall not fail. I therefore earnestly solicit for it not only your aid, but also the thoughtful and zealous support of all social, industrial, scientific, educational and religious associations, and that all good citizens who have at heart the honor, perpetuity and happiness of our common country.

The Governor repeats his recommendations made in former messages in reference to a State Geological Survey.

Pursuant to act of Assembly, Thomas C. McDowell has been appointed Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Agriculture, and he has commenced the preparatory work, but as the act omitted to make the necessary appropriation for the contingent expenses to put the department in order, the work is in obeyance.

The Agricultural College has just closed a most prosperous year, the number of students being one hundred and fifty, which exceeds that of any year since the opening of the institution.

The organizations of the State militia yet in existence consist of fifteen regiments and six battalions, comprising, with unattached bodies, 323 companies, of which there are 6 artillery, 8 cavalry, 309 infantry; the aggregate of enlisted men being 13,566, and of commissioned officers, 1126

A building 149 feet long and 43 wide has been erected near the Green street entrance, in Fairmount Park, in which the picture of the Battle of Gettysburg has been placed.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Facts About its History.

The question of the relations between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier, and of the good faith with which the members of these corporations carried out their engagements with the government and with each other, is a very different one from that with which Congress and the country are now concerned. The Credit Mobilier was incorporated by the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1859, under the name of the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency, with power to borrow money and transact other business incident to similar corporations. Five years later, George Francis Train, having got hold of the charter, had the name changed to "the Credit Mobilier of America," after one of the great corporations of France; and later still its powers were greatly enlarged to enable the company to loan its credit, guarantee contracts and engage in business generally on a grand scale. The Union Pacific Railroad Company was incorporated in 1862-64, and received the last of its very valuable grants in 1864. In 1865, when the enterprise, through mismanagement and a nearly universal want of confidence, was in danger of breaking down, Mr. Ames took hold of it, invested a large part of his private fortune, and through his confidence and enthusiasm persuaded many of his friends also to embark in it. To escape personal liability, they, with their associates, got possession of the Credit Mobilier charter, put their money into its stock, intending to build the road with its aid and under its guarantee. The first contract, for 274 miles east of the 100th meridian, was assigned to the Credit Mobilier and was executed by that corporation. The second contract, for 667 miles of road and telegraph west of that meridian, taken by Mr. Ames individually for $48,000,000, was assigned by him to seven trustees who were also members of the Credit Mobilier, who executed the contract, and divided the profits among the stockholders of that corporation. The Credit Mobilier became but another name for the railroad company, absorbing its assets of every kind as fast as they became available.—*Boston Advertiser.*

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Senator Sumner's bad health prevented his attendance in the Senate and according to report it is doubtful if he is able to attend except occasionally for some days to come.

Senator elect Patterson, of South Carolina, has had published and distributed among the Senators a pamphlet containing his defense of the charges of bribery in the recent election. The only result thus far is the almost unanimous expression of the opinion among Senators that an investigation of the election must be begun at the earliest moment, and prosecuted rapidly and thoroughly.

A resolution was adopted directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of repealing the national bankrupt law from and after January 1, 1874, and providing for the immediate repeal of so much of said act as relates to involuntary bankrupcy.

Mr. Dixon [illegible] ing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire and report whether the State Elections for President and Vice President had been conducted in Louisiana and Arkansas in accordance with the laws of the United States, and what contests have arisen as to who were elected as electors in either of the States, and what measures are necessary to provide for the determination of such contests, and to guard against and determine like contests in the future.

A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire into and report a more practicable and less cumbersome method of electing President and Vice President, and to provide for a tribunal that will decide in case of a contest. The subject is one that will bear scrutiny and agitation.

The Indiana Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Windom said the amount appropriated by the bill was $6,434,165, which was $917,997 less than the sum which was appropriated by the bill of last year.

When the appropriation of $200,000 for the Sioux Indians was reached, Mr. Harlem sent up and had read a communication from Cowan, Acting Secretary of the Interior, setting forth the sources of information about the Teton Sioux, and stated that in view of the recent charges in the newspapers that no such Indians existed, an order had been issued on the 7th ult., prohibiting the auditing of all alleged disbursements for the benefit of said tribe until further notice.

The communication was accompanied by a statement of the disbursements for the Teton Sioux during the past year.

Mr. Thurman said the question was whether any such tribe now exists.

Mr. Windom said that the same tribe of Indians with whom treaties had been made on two occasions, as the Teton Sioux, still exists, but there might be some question as to whether that was their proper name.

Mr. Thurman said that he was astonished that there should be any doubt whatever as to the existence of a tribe to whom we were giving money.

Mr. Windom said that of the $300,000 appropriated for the Teton Sioux, only $300,000 had been expended, leaving a baiance of about $200,000 unexpended, which would hardly have been left if the appropriation had been fraudulently procured.

HOUSE.

An important bill was introduced in the House on Monday by Mr. Samuel Hooper "to provide for the convertibility of the United States bonds and for other purposes," which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and it is expected will come up for consideration at an early day.

Another subsidy bill, in the interest of the American Steamship Company of Philadelphia, was introduced, which directs the Postmaster General to contract with the company for carrying mails between Philadelphia and Liverpool, twenty-six trips, at $156,000 annually.

The bill of Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, in regard to National Bank currency, expresses the views of the Comptroller and Committee on Banking and Currency. It provides for the repeal of the clause in the law withdrawing notes from New England, and provides for the issue of twenty-five millions to supply the deficiency at the West, the last sum to be distributed according to the figures of the last census.

The House Committee on appropriations have finished the Naval Appropriation bill which appropriates $18,864,993, and also the Fortification bill, appropriating $1,999,000.

The Military Academy bill was also agreed upon. It appropriates $551,000, and leaves the law relative to the appointment of cadets as at present, which allows an increase of cadets for the increase of representatives in Congress.

By Mr. Hawley (Ill.)—For a canal connecting the waters of Lake Michigan and Illinois, Mississippi and Rock Island.

By Mr. Parker (Missouri)—To give the officers of the Missouri militia three months pay. Also to pension the widows and orphans of soldiers murdered in Missouri in 1864.

After debate, the House adopted a resolution throwing open to the public the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

DEAD FROM POISON.

"Oh God! That Bread Should be so Dear and Flesh and Blood so Cheap."

[From the St. Paul Dispatch, 5th inst.]

For some time past a young lady named Nellie Magernie has been rooming in the house of William Allen, carpenter and builder, No. 89 Fort street. She has [illegible] poor health and has been in the habit of taking [illegible] pain from which she was suffering. On Tuesday morning Miss Magernie complained of illness and did not come down stairs. In the evening Mr. Allen went up stairs, knocked at her door and inquired if she wanted anything, and was answered in the negative. Yesterday about noon the servant employed in Mr. Allen's house went up to Miss Magernie's door and tried to get in, but she could not obtain no response from the inside. She told Mr. Allen and that gentleman immediately broke open the door, and found the young extended on the bed, almost in a state of nudity, and nearly insensible. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but all remedies proved unavailing and she died about four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A post mortem examination was held this forenoon by Drs. Murphy and Smith. The stomach was found to be almost totally empty, and without a particle of food of any kind in it. The body was terribly emaciated, and the inference drawn by the physicians was that the lady had literally starved to death, the system being too weak to stand the dose of opium she had taken. Mrs. Sanborn and other ladies connected with the Home for the Friendless have taken charge of the remains and will see to their decent interment. Miss Magernie was born in Pittsfield, Mass., and was about twenty-seven years of age. Her father was at one time a wealthy man, but died insolvent, leaving his daughter, who has received a splendid education, to the cold charities of the world. She made her way up here some four or five years ago, and endeavored to earn a living by making vests for a tailoring establishment, but her want of skill and high-toned, sensitive disposition prevented her succeeding in this walk of life, and she tried and did for some time succeed in earning a precarious living in modeling wax flowers, an art which she had learned in her happy youth, when no foreshadowing or permonitory warning of the fearful close of her mortal career clouded her young life. Her trunk was opened and the contents found to be only a few scraps of bread and butter, and fragments of food of the coarsest and plainest description, such as no stomach in the condition in which hers must have been, could digest. Mrs. Magernie was a remarkably handsome you woman, and appeared from her physical conformation to be one who might have reached a green old age if her lines had fallen in pleasant places. Deceased was for a time in the employment of the agency of the Singer Sewing Machine Company in this city, but ill-health prevented her from attending to her business.

[For the Beaver Radical.]

THE FAMILY JEWELS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF L. SCHUCKING.

CHAPTER II.

La Ferme des Auges was not situated on the main stream of the Meuse; but on an inlet that was surrounded by gradually rising ground, crowned by dense forests, the only outlet being at the northest where the waters of the inlet joined those of the river. This protected situation contributed greatly to the fruitfulness of the charming little mountain sheltered nook; rows of carefully pruned fruit trees flourished in the fields; a stately avenue of nut bearing trees led to the mansion which was surrounded by a large garden, whose arrangement displayed the taste of the century past; prim yew hedges and quaint geometrically formed beds, interposed with dingy looking arbors. A broad flight of stone steps led to the terrace upon which stood the house—not such a one as the character of the garden would lead one to expect—a rococo castle, with stately wings and projecting towers; but a simple unpretending villa, a single story with a high mansard roof, white washed, with green jalousies. Instead of wings, only a small conservatory on one side and an aviary on the other.

All this Daveland observed as, accompanied by Hartig, he rode through the chestnut avenue the next day to pay his first visit to the Ferme des Auges. Max had persuaded Hartig to accompany him, giving as his reason for fulfilling his promise to Mons. d'Avelon so soon, that Void was the most tiresome place in the world; and secondly that it would be very interesting to become familiar with the "interior" of a French family; and lastly that because this Mons. d'Avelon's face possessed a singular attraction for him—perhaps out of pure love of contradiction, because Southerin had op pos ed him. Enough, our landwehr Lieutenant, accompanied by the scholar of the company, arrived at the court of the Ferme; and after delivering their horses the servant were conducted to the terrace in front of the villa.

Here they found two young ladies seated at a round cast iron table; a gentleman stood before them speaking earnestly, in whom Max recognized the driver of the chariot, and in one of the ladies, the original of the portrait.

The other was a dark, rather faded beauty; she looked like a native of Albi on; a delicate featured face surrounded by curling locks; a rather stiff, repellant manner and censuring glance that seemed to find fault with the world in general, was Daveland's mental observation.

He approached the group with a certain embarrassment as he perceived a not very friendly reception from the gentleman who measured him with a frigid glance. With a courteous inclination of the head Daveland gave him their cards and explained the object of their visit. The gentleman with cold politeness bade them be seated, and left them to seek Mons. d'Avelon, throwing the cards upon the table as he turned to go.

"You live in a little paradise," said Max, after they had seated themselves at the invitation of the ladies, "and I've no doubt you feel yourselves very fortunate in being protected from the ravages of the war by these hills."

"We have certainly never had any of the enemy here until to-day," returned the younger lady, then continuing with a smile, "and the first who have ventured here greet us with friendly eyes—not so, Miss Ellen?" to that lady.

"You know as a Briton I 'am neutral, Valentine," returned Miss Ellen quietly.

"Very kindly said," said Daveland bowing; "I do greet you with a friendly eye because it is entirely well, and once more capable of looking out for fortune or misfortune—"

"Ah, can one have an eye to misfortune?" asked Valentine a little mockingly.

"Certainly; the eye is the medium of the sense over which we have the least control. It often betrays what we would not have revealed for the world, and often receives impressions we would not have willingly accepted at any price—because they are impressions that make one unhappy."

"The ear is not any better—it hears many things that give us unhappiness—"

"Especially in modern times," added Miss Ellen stiffly.

"And there is feeling," continued Valentine. "We have discussed sight and hearing, let us discuss the sense of feeling—surely there is no more neutral conversation than that about the five senses. Germany is the land of sentiment, and you gentleman can tell us much about that which we know nothing—about this German heart of cast steel," she added bitterly in a lower tone.

"If the German heart is encased in such a coat of mail why challenge it? With people of such a feeling one had better be at peace," retorted Max.

"We have been deceived—we believed all the maidens, over there, to be Gretchens and all the gentlemen Werthers."

"But never recollected that Werther understood how to use powder and lead," interposed Hartig dryly.

There was a certain comicality in the murderous accent with which Hartig uttered these words, that called a smile to even Miss Ellen's prim lips.

"True, we never thought of that," said Valentine; "nor that the other type of the German, Faust, murdered Gretchen's brother, and never went abroad without the—devil at his side."

"And since then you see Mephistopheles beside every German?"

"Oh no, since then they do not need such a mentor! his lesson fell on too fruitful ground."

"And yet I wish I possessed the power to summon him, like my namesake in the 'Freischutz,' to assist me to parry your cruel speeches."

"Have you not your friend to assist you?" she asked glancing at Hartig with a slightly contemptuous smile.

"In a battle with ladies one does not choose to ask their friends for assistance—that, I believe, is the rule in the perpetual warfare between the sexes."

"*Are* they in perpetual warfare?"

"Yes—first because they never understand each other, and then because the fairer sex are conscious that they must acknowledge themselves the weaker side, sooner or later."

"What a strictly German idea!" she exclaimed a little impatiently. "Then even cupid wears a helmet in your land?"

"Like the Grecian Eros—yes. And so everywhere. Our planet has maintained its assigned orbit between Venus—and Mars; this has been its destiny for ages and will be for ages to come. Should love at first be conducted like a carnival jest, in which each party prepares itself with masks, to sport with boquets and comfits, then the struggles will come later, when marriage—"

"Then it will be all the more terrible, owing to the marriage of the opposing parties," interrupted Hartig again.

At that moment Mons. d'Avelon ascended the terrace steps, accompanied by the gentleman who had gone in quest of him. He was clad in a loose, gray coat and pantaloons and white straw hat; and as he came forward to greet his visitors, took the large pruning knife in his left hand to extend the right. After welcoming them cordially he turned to Miss Ellen and bade her see that dinner was prepared for their guests, then introducing the young gentleman as Gaston de Ribeaupierre, opened the conversation by inquiring for the latest political news.

"We must settle that before we attend to less important matters," he added pleasantly, "for I hope the gentlemen will give me the pleasure of showing the manner in which we conduct the agriculture here in the region of the Vosges—you will find it very difficult, and much better than they do it in Germany—at least I think so," he added sharply. "Do you bring any news of more German victories?"

"Why do you say *German* victories?" asked de Ribeaupierre sharply.

"My dear Gaston, you must admit that the victories have been German nearly every time," he answered shrugging his shoulders. "But I don't conceal my opinions about it, nor will I do so before these gentlemen. The Germans will conquer, and we must submit, notwithstanding all those fine speeches in our journals; you see these fine talkers don't understand the situation. The French achieved great things once; they once had a real field genius—there never was a greater—who overthrew the rotten and worm-esten world of their neighbors; and then the dogma, that the French are the first soldiers in the field, originated! But I tell you the French are *not* a nation of warriors—they never were and never will be. The history of France is but a history of great battles—lost. From Poitiers and Crecy to Pavia, to Ramillies and Malplaquet, to Minden and Rossbach, to Vittoria and Waterloo, to Worth and Sedan—what defeats! Leaving the first Napoleon out of the question, does their historial importance depend upon these victories?—certainly not!'

"What a paradoxical assertion!" exclaimed Gaston with a sarcastic smile.

"I only assert that the nation is not a warlike one, and in this particular is no match for the Germans—"

"Permit me to offer my opinion," interrupted Max. "You cannot deny that the French are a chrivalous people."

"And does not chivalrous mean brave?" exclaimed Valentine.

"Chrivalrous means knightly, Fraulein. This gallantry, in other words, chivalry, was most perfectly and exclusively practiced in France; feudalism reigned nowhere so absolutely. And one of the greatest blessings of this feudalism was that it punished every commoner who presumed to carry arms—for this reason the multitude became unwarlike."

"Was this not the case in Germany?" asked Gaston, for the first time addressing Max.

"Unfortunately not so much as I would have wished. A remnant of feudal times still remains in our odious, to me, custom of shooting every franctireur we catch. Still it was not as bad with us as in France, and our people firmly adhered to the right of carrying arms to defend their country; should a war of the peasantry break out our people would show that they knew how to defend their homes—even our nobility could not be trained into tame courtesies by a Richelieu or Louis the Fourteenth; in short—"

"We savages are a better people in every sense of the word," interrupted Hartig in German.

Gaston de Ribeaupierre shrugged his shoulders, but Mons. d'Avelon nodded approvingly as he replied:

"There is truth in all this; but you must yield the glory of being the first to destroy this wretched feudalism to France; it is exterminated, root and branch in this country, while you still have a lot of this middle-aged nonsense oppressing the masses; for instance, the right of primogeniture, entail, feudal tenure, etc., etc. All such miserable laws—which may God confound—have ruined and destroyed whole familes!" As he spoke the last words with a sudden acrimony he carelessly took up the cards Gaston had thrown upon the table.

What ailed the man? Why did he stare at the card bearing "Max Daveland" on its smooth surface, with such a strange expression in his features?

There must have been something terrifying in the characters, for his hand trembled violently as he dropped the card and a tawing pallor spread over his his face.

Only Max beheld the strange behavior as he glanced at him ere he answered.

Mons. d'Avelon rose suddenly, and hastened into the house, and Valentine, thinking her father had but gone to bring something quietly continued the conversation, speaking in the tone of disdainful superiority she had at first assumed.

Valentine d'Avelon seemed to have been differently reared from the shy, French girls of the upper classes; those mute paragons of cloister-like pensions. Her great, inquiring eyes were fearless and unembarrassed as they met Daveland's glances; that gentleman found her entrancing spite of her evident hostility to his nation.

In the meantime Miss Ellen, who was returning from her errand to the kitchen, had entered the *salon* leading to the terrace. To her surprise she beheld Mons d'Avelon seated in a low fauteuil, his head bent forward as his eyes stared fixedly at the floor. With a quick step she was beside him, and laying her hand familiarly on his shoulder, whispered softly:

"What is the matter, my friend? In heaven's name tell me what ails you? You are as pale as death—are you ill?"

"No—no—!" he almost gasped, shaking off her touch. "Leave me, Ellen—yes I am unwell, but it will pass directly—indeed—only send these Germans away—invent some plausible excuse—only get rid of them—immediately—no—no—come back! I don't mean that!"

Ellen stared at him in bewilderment.

"Go and ascertain from what part of Germany they came—be careful, discreet; then come and tell me—but as you value your life, don't let them suspect—will you?"

"I will not—but tell me what is the matter with you—you are ill."

"I am not ill—only a little faint. It has gone now, and I will go myself—come and be silent!"

He sprang to his feet, passed his hand hastily over his forehead and shook himself as if shaking off a troublesome burden; then he walked quickly out of the *salon*.

[illegible] Miss Ellen stared after him in the utmost consternation, then followed slowly.

When Mons. d'Avelon joined the group on the terrace, a pause had just fallen on the conversation; Max's glance rested absently, as if lost in thought, upon Valentine's nimble fingers, as she busily assorted the silks for her embroidery; while Hartig calmly surveyed his *vis-a-vis*, Mon. de Ribeaupierre, whose handsome but rather *blase* face was turned from him.

As the master of the house seated himself, he glanced searchingly at the faces of each; they seemed not to have noticed his abrupt departure or return. As if relieved he leaned back in his chair and after a little pause asked carelessly, while he shielded his face from Ellen's scrutinizing glance:

"The gentlemen have not told us from what part of Germany they come—they wear the Prussian uniform, but Prussia is so large now."

"I am from Koingsberg—the original Prussia," said Max hastily. "My comrade was born in Tilsit near the Russian border. We both held civil offices at home; he that of a schoolmaster, and I am in the office of the Administrator of the Province."

He glanced significantly—almost threateningly at Hartig who was staring at him in consternation.

"But your name is Daveland; I think I once knew a Rheinish family by the same name," said d'Avelon.

"Very likely," returned Max. "I have heard that there is a family of the name in the Weser neighborhood; they are, however, no relation. They may have been connected in ancient times—you know in the days of Teutonic nighthood, our eastern regions were populated from the western bounderies of Germany."

Max delivered these words in the same seemingly careless manner with which Mons. d'Avelon had questioned him, and only Miss Ellen noticed how visibly the old gentleman's face brightened. His voice assumed its clear, pleasant tones as he rose and asked the gentlemen to accompany him in a tour of inspection around his estate until dinner.

His farm was his pride, he added laughingly, he had earned it himself—yes, had cultivated and improved it himself, and he was certain his guests would have but this opportunity to admire such agricultural success. So jestingly running on he led the way into the garden, while Gaston, who had declined going, looked after the three with a not very favorable glance.

"What a queer fancy! the idea of obtruding those Germans on one!" he muttered resentfully.

"'Twas less a *fancy* than a clumsiness which brought them here, Mons. de Ribeaupieree," retorted Valentine pointedly.

"Are you so certain that it was a *clumsiness*, Valentine."

"I don't think that you would have ventured to injure any of these Germans intentionally, since they are the rulers here."

"You are very ready to acknowledge their supremacy here," he exclaimed angrily.

"One cannot change facts—even your valiant corps of Neufchateau franctireurs cannot do that, Mons. Gaston," was the quick retort.

"We are waiting until the corps has organized and allied with that of Langres—but true, in your father's opinion the French are ever destined to defeat," here he laughed sarcastically—"I presume we are too chivalrous to be brave."

"Your behavior to our guests plainly demonstrated that that term was not applicable to you!"

"I saw that your conduct rendered any courteousness on my part superfluous; you did all in your——"

"For heavens sake do cease your interminable wrangling!" interrupted Miss Ellen. "Can you not see, Valentine, that Gaston is only speaking out of jealousy?"

Valentine shrugged her shoulders and was silent, while Gaston rose and paced the terrace once or twice, then entered the house.

"Your father will have the opportunity of practicing his German, now that he is alone with those officers. He must have been in Germany a long time to learn to speak it so fluently, and like it so much," said Miss Ellen after a pause.

"A couple of years I believe," answered Valentine absently; "his guardian sent him to an agricultural school there."

"To Germany? How singular!—why there are better agricultural schools in Belgium, and in England."

"Probably—but the science of the business is perhaps better taught in Germany."

For a few moments Miss Ellen pondered, then again:

"Has he never said anything about any remarkable occurrence, or adventure that happened him while there?"

Valentine looked at her inquiringly: "What do you mean, Ellen?"

"I thought perhaps that these Germans had recalled something to his memory—reminded him of something not very pleasant, for his curiosity concerning the nativity of this Herr Von Daveland was not as careless as it seemed. I should not be surprised if he had once loved a fraulein von Daveland while in Germany; or perhaps betrayed a lady of that name—or shot a Herr Von Daveland in a duel."

"What a lively imagination!" laughed Valentine, "you had better ask him—he has no secrets from you," she added with a slight tremor around her lips.

"He has *one*," said Ellen thoughtfully bending over her work.

A servant at this moment approached bearing Mons. de Ribeaupierre's excuses and adieus, urgent business called him home.

"So much better!" said Valentine with a sigh of relief as the boy withdrew. "Gaston was very disagreeable to-day."

Miss Ellen cast a reproving glance at her as she returned sharply:

"You must confess that you treated him shamefully."

"Humph—and if I did; he will come back again," she sighed, and the two worked on in silence, until Mons. d'Avelon and his guests returned from their tour. Miss Ellen looked up in surprise at the evident familiarity with which the master of the Ferme treated Herr Von Daveland, how remarkably unanimous in their opinions of the questions of the day. As they joined the ladies their conversation, which had been conducted in German, once more returned the French tongue in which it was continued during the meal, which had been prepared in the unostentatious dining hall adjoining the *salon*, Daveland, much to his discomfiture found little opportunity to address himself to Valentine who was his *vis-a-vis* she seemed to listen attentively to his words, and when she ventured a remark occasionally, Max detected the kindness in her voice; her former tone of disdain had entirely disappeared. The change electrified him and he spoke with an ease and fluency that astonished even himself.

"How fluently you speak our language," said Mons. d'Avelon with a glance of admiration.

"Do you think so? I felt rather awkward at first, but I now feel like a rider who has considerable trouble to subdue a stubborn horse, and succeeding, takes pleasure in making him curvet and prance at will—knowledge is skill, and the consciousness of knowledge comes to us only in moments of inspiration. I can understand now—" here he fixed his eyes on Valentine's face—"why it is said that every art must have its inspiring muse."

"Ah—now you are not speaking good modern French, let rococo, *siecle de Louis quinze*, which is entirely obselete," exclaimed Valentine flushing slightly.

"Am I? Well I have always found that the French of those days was purer, honester and more comprehensible than that of modern times—so I must beg your indulgence should I relapse into it again."

"But you must exclude mythology—"

"*Apropos* of mythology!" interrupted Mons. d'Avelon, "you inquired the distance to Domremi yesterday. It is a mile from here to Vancouleurs, and four from there to Domremi. If you wish it we will take you there?"

"Unfortunately we are compelled to refuse your kind offer," said Hartig before Max could reply. "It is six miles from Void and we have not the permission for such an extended excursion to-day."

"And it might not be safe for the gentlemen; you know that Neufchateau, which they would have to pass, is occupied by our people," said Miss Ellen quietly.

"Hum!" exclaimed the master of the house, shrugging his shoulders. "I suppose Gaston has some influence over them. But if you think it too far to Domremi, you would at least wish to visit the Maid's Grotto—it is but a quarter of a mile from here."

"What is this Maid's Grotto?" asked Max.

"A curious cave with some remarkable stalactites;" answered Valentine, "in an abyss, in the back part of it has a small lake, which is the subject of many old traditions among the peasantry. On certain days and hours, if one asks a question down this abyss, spirit voices will answer. Joan d'Arc is said to have addressed this oracle; it is one of the curiosities of our neighborhood, which you should see."

"I should like above all things to ask this oracle my fate," exclaimed Max, laughingly.

"We shall do so—the grotto is in the boundaries of the farm des Anges, and we in consequence, are the best guides to it," said d'Avelon.

"It is too late, indeed twilight is already falling and we must be off," persisted Hartig.

"Then we must return at an earlier hour to-morrow, so we can make the visit to the cave before dinner. Will you not promise to come, gentlemen?"

Max's glance sought Valentine's face and reading an approval of her father's invitation in her large eyes, answered:

"If I was not afraid of tiring you by such an early repetition of our visit to-day, nothing would give me more pleasure than to promise."

Then it is given and accepted, "exclaimed Mons. d'Avelon, rising, at a signal from Miss Ellen, who seemed to do the honors of the table, and shaking Max's hand heartily.

A quarter of an hour later our two young officers found themselves in their saddles, riding toward Void. As they left the Ferme, Hartig exclaimed with a burst—as if he could keep silence no longer:

"What in the name of all the gods and goddesses made you deny our Saxon blood, and tell these *parley voos* such egregious lies about our coming from somewhere in the back part of the geography?"

Max was silent for a moment, then:

"Will you promise to keep my reason for doing so a secret?"

"Certainly."

"I can only tell you this much now: that a ring on Fraulein Valentine's finger caused my mendacity.

"Hum, how mysterious that sounds—a ring eh?"

"A ring—yes."

"Which means that you are infatuated with Fraulein Valentine and don't want them to know your birth. Is there anything to conceal?"

"From these people—yes," answered Max absently.

"Singular! and why?—True, I forgot, that a wealthy Frenchman will only bestow his daughter upon one who is as well to do as himself. Marriage with these is simply a matter of convenience. Ha!' ha! you want to win this girl, spite of your poverty—truly, Daveland, I believe you have lost your senses. She is charming, indeed, but I can't understand how one could lose one's wits over even such superlative loveliness."

"Have I lost mine?"

"No offense—but I think you have. I never seen you so excited, so eloquent, so attractive as to day; and of course in your state you could not make any observations."

"I left that for the leasure hours your taciturnity gave you."

"And you may thank your stars that I improved that leasure."

"Pray what did you observe?"

"That they at first received us very coolly—especially Mons. de Ribeaupierre, who is rather young to be a friend of the father, consequently he must be an admirer of the daughter; he evidently invoked all the misfortunes, that Osmin in the 'Rape of the Seraglio' has in his register, on our heads. That they did not take any pains to conceal their hostile feelings until that moment of singular alteration—we school teachers would call it a *peripetie*—when they saw that you had fallen in love with Fraulein Valentine with almost incredible rapidity, at which Mons. d'Avelon withdrew into the *salon*, where he and Miss Ellen—I saw them through the window—held a council of war, by which they no doubt decided to profit by your weakness, and through Valentine inveigle you into their net, and when confident that we were securely in their toils, Mons. Gaston de Ribeaupierre was to appear on the scene with his brave franctireurs—did you not hear how inadvertantly d'Avelon betrayed his future son-in-law's connection with the franctireurs? Very well, he would have appeared with his brave horde and deprive Germany of two of her most illustrious warriors—one a fluent French scholar, the other a most excellent philologist—thus robbing the world of the righteous hopes it had entertained of us—in other words, to murder us in cold blood and fling our miserable bodies into the abyss of the Maid's grotto, where no human eye could ever discover us. This is what I observed," he added in a confident tone.

Max laughed constrainedly, but was silent.

"Now can you deny that Valentine played the part of a siren?" continued Hartig argumentatively, "and that their inviting us to come so soon again was very singular?"

"Do you really believe that Mons. de Ribeaupierre is an admirer of Fraulein Valentine?" asked Max suddenly, not heeding Hartig's questions.

"Humph! then this is the only thing that has made any impression on you, of all my observations? Yes—depend upon it, he is her admirer—her betrothed more like."

Max urged his horse into a gallop, abruptly terminating Hartig's assurances.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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LIST OF CAUSES

For Trial at Adjourned Court, Jan. 1873.

FIRST WEEK—COMMENCING JANUARY 13.

James M Burns vs Hugh Anderson.
S Gilliland's admr's vs Samuel Reed's exr's.
Perry Brown et al vs Charles Grim.
Benj Chew's admrs vs Wm Jenkins.
Catharine Marker et al vs C & P R R Co.
J G Nye use vs Jordan C Nye.
P H Stevenson vs Henry Cowan.
Albert Knaur vs Philip Eisenbutt.
Albert Knaur vs Eisenbutt and wife.
Thos Evans et al vs Andrew Swaney.
John W Inman vs Wm Garvin.
Henry Wagner vs A J Welsh et al.
T W Anderson vs Henrici & Lenz.
John B McMillen vs R H Huddleson.
Miller, Dobson & Trax vs Kooken & Brobeck.
George Graham vs John Conway et al.
Jacob Stahl et ux vs James Porter.
Joshua Calvin vs James Calvin's exrs.
Amon Doutt et al vs John McMahon.
Walter Johnson vs John Wallace.
Henry Collins use vs Jacob Young.
Dennis Laney et ux vs Milo A Townsend.
John C Lewis vs Wm F Barnes.
R A McCullough vs L K Kane & Co.

SECOND WEEK—COMMENCING JANUARY 20.

R P Covert vs Borough of New Brighton.
Snowden Bros vs Cheney & Troth.
R Steinfeld vs John Wiley.
Isaac A Haney et ux vs C W Taylor.
J D Walker vs Chamberlin White et al.
W M Duncan vs G L Eberhart.
Wm P Elliott vs Wm Davidson's admr.
John C. Humphrey vs Blake & Fessenden.
Alex Nickle vs P H Stevenson.
John J. Mitchell vs James H Gillis.
Clark Usselton vs Joseph Morgan.
Miller & Co vs Isaac Scott et ux.
Ann Miller vs Jacob Miller.
Harmony Bank vs A Inman.
Walter & Bro vs George Poe.
Walter & Bro vs John Lance et al.
Thomas McBride vs James Allen.
Walter & Bro vs James Feazle.
Walter & Bro vs Henry Phillis.
David Musser vs S M Gordon.
Albert E Evans vs J R Harrah.
J G Elliott vs B F Knowling.
Peter W Keller vs Patterson Mitchell.
Commonwealth vs Alex Robertson.
Miller & Trax vs T J Chandler et al.
J Walter & Bro vs J R Bunzo.
G S Fulmer & Co vs Tim McCarty et ux:
Coy, Noble & Co vs Sylvester Hunter.
Coy, Noble & Co vs Thomas Pentling.
Coy, Noble & Co vs J E Crane.
Coy, Noble & Co vs Noble, Angel & Co.

dec20tc JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.

STRAY BULL,

Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber in Greene township, about the 15th of December last, a red and white Bull, supposed to be two years old. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law for estrays requires. JOHN McDONALD.

Greene twp., Jan. 6, 1873-4t

HISTORY OF THE BEAVER VALLEY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER VALLEY, Dec. 18, 1872.

[Paper No. 2.]

In my former letter, I traced very briefly, the general history of the occupancy of Western Pennsylvania by the French and English to the year 1748.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH RIVALRY.

The contest for the supremacy in these forest wilds had now become a desperately earnest one between the two nations. The English had gained a strong foothold in the Ohio and Allegheny regions at this period, and were very jealous of what they considered the encroachments of the French on English territory. Many were the plans laid to counteract the influence of the French among the savages and ultimately to expel them from the contested lands. An expedition was fitted out by the English in Eastern Pennsylvania to be sent to the Allegheny river, under the leadership of Conrad Weiser, an Indian interpreter, and a man of strong natural ability and fine talents. In company with him was George Croghan, a trader among the Indians, and who had charge of some wares for distribution. The object of the mission was "To use the utmost diligence to acquire a perfect knowledge of the number, situation, disposition and strength of all the Indians in or near those parts, whether they be friends, neutrals or enemies, and to be very particular in knowing the temper and influence of the tribes of Indians who sent deputies to receive *him*, for by the knowledge of these matters, he was to regulate the distribution of the goods which was to be divided amongst them."

WEISER'S EXPEDITION.

Weiser and comrades, arrived at Logstown, August 26, 1748—a settlement situated on the Ohio river about fourteen miles above the mouth of the Beaver river—and there stopped, making this their headquarters for any future movements that might be made. During their stay here, a few of the more adventurous of the party, started on August 29, 1748, to explore into the more remote regions of the Indian country.

They went into Beaver Valley on the same day, stopping at a large Indian town named Coscosky, situated about one mile below the junction of the Shenango and Mahoning creeks, or where the Beaver river is formed.

As far as can now be learned, this was the first entrance of white men into Beaver Valley, and was made on the part of the English.

Five years later, during the year 1753, the French warned the tribes of the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawnes, Twigtwees and Wyandot Indians, that they were coming to build forts at Venango, Monongialo Forks (Pittsburgh,) Logstown and Beaver Creek, for protection against the English.

These threatenings of the French aroused not only the suspicions, but also the watchfulness of the English, who at once took immediate steps to prevent the threatened movement, and prevent the French from gaining such a strong hold in this region.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF WASHINGTON.

The alarm became so great, and a crisis seemed so imminent, that Robt. Dinwiddie, Governor of Virginia, at once prepared a deputation to visit the scene of contest. He appointed George Washington, then a youth of twenty-two years of age, to go with the party to the scene of prospective conflict and ascertain the designs of the French.

Accordingly, he undertook his mission on the 30th day of October, 1753, and came to Logstown, as the most available point whence to make his inquiries and observations.

In Colonel Washington's journal of this expedition, we learn that while at Logstown, a party of his men penetrated Beaver Valley, and in all probability he was in or at the mouth of the Valley himself.

The efforts of the two nations to gain the ascendency on the waters of the Ohio, and the unavoidable conflicts between scouting parties sent out by each, were the causes in great part, which led to the inauguration of the destructive war between them in 1755. This terrible war devastated the entire country, and rendered the combatants desperate in the extreme. For three years the conflict raged with the greatest fury, success rewarding each party pretty evenly, and no real advantage having been gained by either. At this juncture, each nation was anxious to win the confidence and support of the Indians as allies in the pending war.

ENGLISH TACTICS.

As a means of accomplishing this purpose, the English, on the 15th day of July, 1758, sent a Moravian by the name of Christian Frederic Post, from Philadelphia to the Ohio, to make an effort to enlist the sympathy of the Indians in behalf of the English cause. He undertook the mission, and in the accomplishment of it, he visited the several points of importance on the upper Ohio, and among others passed through Beaver Valley, and stopped at an Indian town of ninety houses and two hundred warriors of the Delaware tribe, named Kushkushkee. This was probably the same town visited by Weiser in the year 1748, which he records as named Coscosky.

This town was occupied as a frontier post by the French in 1759, and was a town of considerable note and importance among the Indians and those who had occasion to visit it.

At the conclusion of this destructive war, and the almost entire expulsion of the French from these western lands, it was ardently hoped that peace would now reward the efforts of the hardy pioneers, and that they should henceforth enjoy the fruits of the fertile valleys, without disturbance from any hostile parties, but they were doomed to the most bitter disappointment. It really seemed as if the country were to become a mighty scene of conflict, where should be tested the prowess of arms, for whoever might desire to enter the list.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The savages having tasted blood, and dangled before their delighted eyes the scalps of the white man, agreeable to their instincts, thirsted for blood and would not accept the terms of peace, but commenced the murder of the whites, resulting in a fierce and bloody war. The English government immediately prepared for the emergency, and fitted out strong expeditions for the dispersion of the Indians, one of which operated to a limited extent in the valley of the Beaver. Col. Boquet was ordered to Fort Pitt to fit out an expedition, and immediately began preparing for a march into the Tuscarawas region. On the 3d of October, 1764, he left Fort Pitt with a well-equipped army of 1,500 men, in every way thoroughly furnished for active duty and hard service.

On his way to the Tuscarawas valley, he passed over the Beaver Valley on October 6th, crossing the river about where New Brighton now stands, of which it was said by the Colonel in his report, "Also stood about seventeen houses which were deserted and destroyed by the Indians after their defeat at Bushy Run," &c. The valley was spoken of as being very fertile and that in getting across it, they had to cross a very steep ridge, which would be the case if they crossed where New Brighton now stands, as seems to have been the case.

He probably caused his troops to clamber up the steep hill on which are found the "Alum Rocks."

WASHINGTON IN THE VALLEY.

In the year 1770, George Washington was again in the valley, while on an expedition down the Ohio river. In his journal he makes special mention of its fertility, attractiveness and beauty, and says, "We came to the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek, opposite to which is a good situation for a house," &c. The "good situation for a house" is now covered by the pretty little town of Phillipsburg, on the opposite of the Ohio river.

Thus far, in this running history of the valley, mention has only been made of the different military expeditions sent out against the tribes of Indians, or the visits of messengers and agents who touched the valley in the course of fulfilling their missions. Those already mentioned, were the only white men who had thus far set foot in the valley and no steps had been taken for settlement until during the year 1770. It had been overrun by the contending armies for twenty-two years or from 1748 to 1770, before any man or company dare set foot on its soil as a place of permanent settlement. So far as settlement was concerned, the Indian was the absolute "Monarch of all he surveyed," and alone hunted over the hills and through the valleys for a subsistence.

BEAVER.

Prolific.

The Bedford *Inquirer* makes this notice of a prolific woman residing in that county:

"A few days since a comparatively young man, smooth faced and small, from Londonderry township, called upon a first class Bedford lawyer and asked the question: "Is there a law in this State allowing a pension to parties having twins?" "Not that I know of," said the lawyer. "Why? Why, said the client, I have had twins seven times in *seven years*, and I know they give a pension in Russia for fulfilling the law, (bible) and I thought the Keystone never went back on the commandments." The lawyer told him the Keystone never went back on what was right, and thought probably he might find something in the statues that would be in his favor, and that he should call at another time. The *prolifique Mater*, a buxum brunette is about 39 years of age, and has in addition to the fourteen twins, given 10 *single births* in seventeen years. That she deserves a handsome pension there is no question, and if our county Commissioners are not inclined to "pony up," we call upon the Constitutional Convention and our Congressman to look after her interests. We truly and honestly believe she ought to have a premium or—*a divorce.*

Survivors of the Mexican War.

An effort is about being made to secure for the surviving soldiers of the Mexican war a pension from the government. A meeting is soon to be held in Pittsburgh, for the purpose of preparing a form of petition which will be placed in charge of General Negley for presentation to Congress. But comparatively few of those who served in the Mexican war are now living, so that the list cannot be a long one. Many of them entered the army at the breaking out of the rebellion, and a number of the best officers in the service were those who had received their military training on Mexican soil. A large proportion of those who had served in Mexico, and entered the Union army during the rebellion, fell in battle, or succumbed to the ravages of disease. The claims of the survivors are certainly entitled to every consideration at the hands of Congress, and it the effort is made to secure a pension for them, it will no doubt be successful.

New Advertisements.

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IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

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MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES

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SASH AND DOOR MACHINERY,

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REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

nov15-1m.

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Auction Prices,

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MR. M. SCHIFF,

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Is determined to close out his entire stock of

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REGARDLESS OF COST,

in as short a time as possible, as he intends to devote all his attention in the future to the

MANUFACTURE OF

WOOLEN AND COTTON HOSIERY.

THOSE WHO WANT

BARGAINS

ARE RESPECTFULLY

INVITED TO CALL AT ONCE,

And they will have a chance to make their selection out of a

WELL SELECTED STOCK.

oct18-2m.

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Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Woodenware and Willow Ware in the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of goods.

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CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER

Price $5.50.

The Most Perfect and Successful Washer Ever Made.

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mar29-3m—se1-3m

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Successors to H. W. Seely,

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Dealers in

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QUEENSWARE and NOTIONS,

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Will purchase and forward any article.

MANUFACTURED OR SOLD

In this city, at the lowest prices.

Parties in the country wishing to purchase Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Guns, Revolvers, Nursery Stock, Jewelry, Furniture, Millinery, Hardware, Drugs, Notions, Books, Stationery, Saddlery, Carpetings, Dry Goods, &c., &c., will do well to send to us. All goods will be chosen with a view to economy, as well as taste and fitness, and boxes or packages forwarded by Express to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Address

PITTSBURGH SUPPLY CO

sept13-3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

READY FOR CHRISTMAS.

We have received an elegant stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, CHAIN AND BAND BRACELETS, DIAMOND PINS, EAR RINGS, STUDS and RINGS, CORAL, STONE, CAMEO, AMATHYST, TOPAZ, ONYX and GOLD SETS OF JEWELRY, FINE NECKLACES and LOCKETS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS COLLAR BUTTONS, GENTS' PINS, GOLD AND SILVER HEAD CANES, SOLID SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, VASES, TOILET SETS, PARIAN MARBLE AND FANCY GOODS. All suitable for Holiday Presents, and will be sold low at

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S.

dec6-1m. 101 Fifth Av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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INSURANCE and GENERAL AGENCY,

(NEAR THE DEPOT,)

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Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

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REAL ESTATE AGENT.

ANCHOR AND NATIONAL LINES OF OCEAN STEAMERS—ADAMS AND UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S AGENCY.

Fire, Life and Accident Policies written at fair rates and liberal terms. Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, &c., correctly written. Depositions and Acknowledgments taken. Passengers booked to and from all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany. Money and goods forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH ASSETS,..... $6,000,000

Established in 1819—Wealthiest and most reliable Company in the World.

"By their Fruits ye shall know them."

Losses Paid to Jan. 1st, 1871.....$28,000,000

NIAGARA,

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ANDES INSURANCE COMPANY,

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CACH ASSETS $1,500,000

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OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CASH ASSETS, over $600,000

LANCASTER,

OF LANCASTER, PA.

CASH PAID ASSETS, ... $240,000

ALPS INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF ERIE, PA.

CASH CAPITAL..... $250,000

Insures against damage by lightning as well as fire.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

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TRAVELERS LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH ASSETS,..... $1,500,000

Paid losses, since its organization, of over $700 a day, for death and injury.

Representing the above first class Companies, acknowledged to be amongst the best in the world, and representing a gross Cash Capital of over Sixteen Millions of Dollars, I am able to take Insurance in departments, and Policies issued without delay. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid. *Insure to-day. By one days' neglect or delay you may loose the savings of years.* Delays are dangerous, and life uncertain. *Insure to-day. One to-day is worth two to-morrows.* Quality also is of the utmost importance. The low priced, worthless article always proves the dearest. *Therefore, look to Quality as the paramount consideration of Insurance. Look to worth and wealth for Indemnity. The Best is the Cheapest.* "As you sow, that must all your reap."

Grateful for the very liberal patronage already bestowed, I flatter myself, by strict attention to a legitimate business, not only to merit a continuance of the same, but hope, by the facilities and inducements I am now enabled to offer, for a large increase during the present year.

MR. S. A. CRAIG is duly authorized to take applications in adjoining boroughs and townships.

CHARLES B. HURST,

Insurance and General Agent,

je16'71 Near the Depot, Rochester, Penn'a.

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MERCHANDISE,
FARM PROPERTY,
CHURCHES,
SCHOOL HOUSES,
MILLS AND FACTORIES,

And all other FIRE RISKS taken at as low rates as any first class Company can afford.

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Term Policies issued on Dwellings, farm property, &c., at

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apr29'70:1y.

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Insurance Co.

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ALEX. W. WILTER, Sec'y.

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CASH ASSETS, $200,000

ASSETS Feb. 1st, '70, $530,293 14

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Perpetual and term Policies at very liberal rates and terms. Apply to

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MARBLEIZED MANTLE WORKS!

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SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

nov22-3m

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MONROE MILLER. W. DOLBY.

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in

ROUGH AND PLANED LUMBER, DRESSED FLOORING, SIDING, SHELVING, LATH AND SHINGLES.

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GOODS.

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GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest possible notice.

Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. DANIEL MILLER,

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The Largest and Best

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West of the Mountains,

Of our own manufacture, will be found at the Mammoth Furniture Establishment of

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The newest and most approved styles of Fine and Medium Furniture, in larger variety than any other house, at very reasonable prices. Persons furnishing houses would do well to write for our new circular, or when in Pittsburgh we respectfully solicit a visit to our warerooms. Don't forget the place,

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CUT THIS OUT.

aug9-3m.

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Real Estate bought and sold on reasonable Commission. [jy8'70:1y

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IN AND NEAR THE

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HAIR DRESSER,

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CLEANED, DYED AND REPAIRED

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Plans and Specifications for public buildings and private residence. Estimates of the cost of building, and all business connected with architecture, attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

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Children's Hair Cut Neatly.

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Rochester, Aug. 1st, 1872—aug3-6m.

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R. W. MACKEY, *Cashier*

W. McCANDLESS, *Asst. Cashier.* [de18' 8

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R. E. & H. HOOPES,

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Correspondence of Banks, Bankers and Merchants solicited. Collections promptly made and remitted. [jy22'70:1y.

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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Bank open daily from 7 a. m., till 4 p. m., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

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nov11-70—je30-71

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CASH ASSETS, - $5,549,504.27.

TOTAL LIABILITIES, - - - $256,068.89

NET ASSETS, - $5,293,436.08.

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Losses paid in 51 years,

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MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

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feb10'71-1y NEAL McCALLION

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17 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

CHOICE LIQUORS THEBAR. 70-1oo.

THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, January 17, 1873.

THE official returns of the vote in Clearfield county on license or no license show a majority of 480 against license. There are thirty-one districts in the county, of which nine gave majorities for license, and twenty-two against. Senator Wallace and ex-Gov. Bigler, distinguished Democrats, reside in Clearfield borough, which, for the borough ticket elected on the same day, gave 129 Democratic majority, but polled under the Local Option law, 113 for license and 161 against.

This is not a party question, and neither the Republican nor Democratic party is committed to either side. It is generally understood throughout the State that politics shall have nothing to do towards deciding the question either way, but the people shall be left entirely free to act and vote in regard to it as their judgments and consciences dictate.

We are in favor of trying the no license law for three years, and so find out by experience whether the measure be good or bad, and if the facts prove it to be beneficial at the expiration of that time, then retain it on the conservative principle of holding fast that which is good; but on the other hand if the contrary experience results therefrom, the people, having the matter in their hands, can easily abolish the prohibition. We trust that the subject will be discussed calmly and seriously, and that all classes will come to the conclusion to give the no license law a trial, which will place all parts of the county on an equality as regards the liquor traffic. Now there is no equality, and the privilege of selling is granted to a few who are fortunately situated, and denied to the rest.

Prohibition without a public sentiment to sustain it will be a dead letter on the Statue books, and therefore it is desirable that a full vote be cast either for or against license, in order to show the exact state of feeling in the county in regard to the matter.

As we announced in our last issue, our columns are open to a full and free discussion of the merits of the question, and we will endeavor to treat friends of either side with equal consideration, our only object being to ascertain the truth, and inform the people fully as to their duties on this subject.

Hear both sides, and then vote according to your best judgment for the good of the county and the welfare of your neighbor, and you certainly will act wisely however you may vote.

WE are gratified to know that Senator Cameron has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States, without being charged with the use of improper means to secure such a result. His political enemies heretofore, when defeated, soothed their sorrows by the reflection that it was not popularity, but money that overwhelmed them, but now their grief arrises from the fact that Tower was not up to time, and the Republicans went into caucus with only one candidate for the position, thus rendering impossible the use of money in the contest.

True, four members voted for Kelley and two for Wickersham, but these gentlemen were not candidates, and did not know that their names were to be used as such. The Hon. John Allison, who was named for the place, not only absolutely refused to allow the use of his name, but recommended his friends, of whom we consider our Senator one, to vote for Senator Cameron. We may, therefore, truly say that there was no contest; the people had anticipated the caucus and decided the matter in advance; the choice was practically unanimous. The faithful but slandered public servant has justly been rewarded for his eminent services and his character splendidly vindicated by the unanimity of the vote that placed him in nomination, all of which, no doubt, is cold comfort to the benighted and hungry Liberals and Democrats.

A MEMORIAL from the Women's Suffrage Association of Pennsylvania has been presented to the Constitutional Convention, urging that as one-half of the adult citizens of Pennsylvania are now deprived of the ballot, and compelled to obey laws in the framing of which they have had no voice; that, therefore, the Constitution be amended so as to secure perfect equality of citizenship without distinction of sex. There is some probability that the new constitution will embody a clause of this kind, or that the question will be separately referred to the decision of the people.

We think there is no doubt that Woman's enfranchisement is becoming more and more a vital question, which will soon have to be solved at the ballot box; but Pennsylvania is not ready for the change now, for the mass of women in the State do not desire it, and would not accept the duties involved therein. If this change in the organic law ever takes place it will be a matter of necessity similar to the enfranchisement of the negro, in order to secure by the votes of women important reforms, and perhaps the perpetuity of our free institutions. Negro emancipation and enfranchisement were not so much a matter of sentiment as it was the logical result of our education; it couldn't have well happened otherwise, for such vast interests depended on it. So will come woman's enfranchisement in good time; but not now. She has a mission to perform, a great work to do in way of moral reforms that she can accomplish only when clothed with the full power of citizenship. But the time to enter upon that work is not yet.

GEN. W. W. IRWIN, in a letter dated Jan. 11, published in the last *Argus*, states unqualifiedly that our Philadelphia letter, of 7th inst., signed "Trefoil," was prepared in No. 42, Girard House, by J. S. Rutan, D. L. Imbrie and John. F. Price. We do not like to make use of hard epithets; but the man who could deliberately write the above, without a particle of information in regard to it, and desire to have what he had written believed by the public as a fact, is unworthy of public confidence, and so depraved that lying is made easy. Neither one of the gentlemen mentioned above ever wrote or dictated, or caused to be written or dictated a word of the letter referred to; nor did either one of them ever see the letter or hear it read, or know of its existence until it was published. The letter was written by our regular correspondent, who resides in Philadelphia, and who alone is responsible for what he writes. It was hardly necessary to make this denial for the purpose of destroying the General's story, but while it does that it may also serve to disclose the true character of the man.

THE investigation of the stock transactions of the Credit Mobilier has already brought to light some ugly testimony. James Brooks, a distinguished member of Congress from New York City, is badly damaged by the testimony of his son-in-law, which seems to contradict his own, and to excite in the public very grave suspicions in regard to the other so-called innocent stock transfers. Further investigation will proceed with vigor.

The Republican party cannot afford to hush this matter up; it must clear its skirts of the whole transaction. If any guilt attaches to any member let not the Republican party become a participant by aiding in its concealment! Search out the guilty, if any there be, and let justice take its course. That is what the people expect and everywhere demand.

THE evidence against Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, of using improper means to secure his election to the United States Senate, is so direct and circumstantial that it is difficult to disbelieve the charges made against him; and on further investigation, if they are proved to be true, he can hardly escape expulsion from the honorable body of which he is a member.

AN article on the "Vice Presidency," by G. L. E., will be found on the sixth page.

SIMILARITY of material interests is the principle, according to the Butler county *Citizen*, which should determine the creation of Congressional districts. Butler county need not turn up her nose at Beaver on that account, for Beaver is an oil producing county, having "similar business relations," and their similar oil interests therefore require that they should be joined, not as the *Citizen* intimates, as a tail to the Beaver kite, but rather as equal partners in a risky business. Perhaps, however, the Legislature will consider the matter of population and the importance of securing as many Republican Congressmen as possible, and will not put so much stress on the principle of "similarity of interests" as the Butler *Citizen* desires. If such unfortunately should be the case, then Butler would be compelled from mere selfishness to aid in sending a man to Congress who could look after more than one interest.

WE publish on another page an abstract of the Governor's Message, which is too long to print in full, from which we learn the State is in a healthy financial condition, its credit unimpared; that although taxation has been lessened, the State debt has been rapidly reduced at the same time. The Governor recommends a donation in aid of the Centennial Exhibition, and closes his message with a brief personal allusion as follows:

In the administration of the Chief Magistracy I have, with only good intentions, and unconscious of intentional error, to the best of my ability endeavored to discharge the various duties that have devolved upon me in such manner as to advance the public welfare, by condemning waste and extravagance, practising economy, reducing taxation, paying the State debt, promoting the public health, advancing the cause of general education, cultivating humanity and charity, tempering justice from the fountain of mercy, maintaining the principles of the constitution, and defending the honor and sovereignty of the State, and the rights and interests of her citizens."

NEW BRIGHTON, in the election last Tuesday, gave 300 majority against License, making a majority in the borough of Beaver Falls and New Brighton of 416, thirty-eight more than the Republican majority in the two places last October. This vote indicates that the county will go heavy against License.

THE Harrisburg *State Journal* endeavors to make a point on Senator Rutan, that because he advocates what it conceives to be an unpopular measure, that therefore he is engaged in a Quixotic scheme. The *Argus* steals it and adopts it as its own, notwithstanding it is directly in antagonism with its cherished independence on the Chinese question. Such logic and such consistency!

THE largest vote ever polled in Beaver Falls at a municipal election was polled on Tuesday last, the full result of which is given elsewhere. The vote on license gives 116 majority for prohibition.

RACY CORRESPONDENCE.

Libelous Matter—Scandalous Suspicions—He Puts up His Money—Begs an Endorsement of His Literary Ability.

We publish the following, written by the author of the celebrated "Stumpy Row" production, *verbatim et literatum et punctuatum*:

BEAVER COUNTY PENNA.
NEW BRIGHTON Nov. 6 1872

Col. A. K. McClure

My Dear Sir

This will be the fifth letter that I have written you in as many weeks, and why you have not replied is beyond my Knowledge except So far as my own conjecture is concerned.

I send you this by care & Kindness of Mr. Barclay, because the post Master of Your City is a *thief* and is surrounded by *thieves*.

I send you here a letter cut from a circular published by J. S. Rutan. I have already put up five hundred dollars, to one hundred, that Rutan Quay, nor any one of their pimps ever recieved from *your hands*, or any one under Your controle or in your employ or in any way connected with you, such a letter written by me.

You are aware that more than a year since I wrote you that Rutan & Quay got hold of evry item of news written by myself to you and you said in reply that they did not get it from you, now where do they get it.

I have inclosed you circulars and written you of the attempted fraud at Beaver Falls but have never recieved a word in reply, please write me private and send by mail & Enclosed in an *extra, envellope*, and address care of Capt. George. C. Mc. Lean, Masonic deposit Bank Pittsburgh, with instructions to forward immediately to me. Now I mean for you to *enclose* the *letter addressed to me inside of a letter addressed to Geo. C. McLean* for otherwise it will be *captured in your city post office*, also *accompanying*, the *private letter*. I want you to Send me a letter for publication in the Beaver Argus, *clearly* and *emphatically*, showing that J. S. Rutan, M. S. Quay, or any one connected with the Cameron Clan of thieves, or any person whatever, has ever recd, as before stated, any such letter from you &c & c. because as I do not believe you ever had or saw such a letter from me.

And if you feel like doing so, I want you to say that you have recieved many letters from me, and they compare favourably with the letters of other correspondents, at least so far as common sense is concerned, of course you know how it Should be written better than I can tell you.

Wien Forney, has told me more than once, that my letters were more propper for publication than any he had ever seen of old Camerons well you Know I do not profess anything, I am just obliged to write that is all.

I hope Col. You Will write me a letter & let it be addressed to the Editor of the Beaver Argus, for publication, that you have seen a copy of the letter published by, J. S. Rutan, and that there Certainly can be no such *genuine* letter in existence, because you never recieved or saw such a letter, but if you are in the position as the pimps of the Cameron treasury ring said yesterday and argued at the polls that you were, then I will not expect the afore named & requested letter.

Well the position they hold is as follows. McClure, is the Bosom, friend of Quay. and gave him Irwins letter to publish, and when I put the 500$ in the Banking house of R. E. & F. Hoopes, a Messenger was at once sent to Beaver to Quay & his orders was to take the bet, well the Money is there, to be decided, when you make Known, that You *did*, or *did not*, place in the hands of J. S. Rutan, M. S. Quay, or any of their pimps, Such a letter, by your own or the hands of any one else connected with You in any Way Whatever.

Now you have the Whole subject in your hands and do please let me have your answer at once on recpt of this, and oblige Yours truly

W. W. IRWIN.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Senatorial Caucus—Committee Chairmanships—M'Clure's Reform Bill—The Next Speaker of the Senate—Constitutional Convention, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the Radical.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13, 1873.

Both Houses of the Legislature organized on Tuesday, and the same day the Republicans met in joint caucus to nominate a candidate for United States Senator.

As the election does not take place until the 21st inst. the caucus was held rather early; but as it was understood Senator Cameron had no opposition, there was a general desire among the members to have it over. General White was elected chairman of the caucus, on motion of Senator Rutan, and Mr. McCormick, of Allegheny, secretary. Senator Graham nominated General Cameron, and a motion was made to nominate him by acclamation, when Senator Davis, of Philadelphia, nominated Hon. W. D. Kelley. A ballot was then taken, which resulted in General Cameron receiving 65, Kelly 4 and Wickersham 2. Davis had declared himself for Cameron, and many were surprised at his nominating Kelley, as it was known Mr. Kelly was not a candidate, and had no thought of being placed in nomination. Senator Davis lives in his district, which may account for his action, but we venture the opinion that Judge Kelley will not thank him for placing him in such an unenviable position.

There were more than six persons in the caucus who preferred some one else to Cameron for Senator, and had Allison, Ketcham, Armstrong or some man of like character desired the nomination, or permitted the use of their names the vote would have shown this fact. As General Cameron's nomination was conceded after the October election, there were no other candidates in the field, hence the overwhelming vote for the General.

Hon. John Allison was the favorite among the western members, and had he not written to Senator Rutan and Representative Allison of your district, and other friends in the Legislature, positively refusing to be a candidate, his name would have been presented and would have received a good vote. He requested his friends to vote for Cameron, if a candidate, as he was entitled to the nomination, and the people expected it. The nomination, so nearly unanimous, was certainly very complimentary to the old chief, but not more so than the indorsement he received at the polls in October.

This is the first Senatorial election in the Commonwealth, within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, about which there were not charges of bribery and corruption. It is creditable to our Legislature and State that this is true, now that it is not only charged but generally believed that seats in the Senate of the United States are as a rule purchased, and that wealth, not brains, is the only requisite in a candidate.

The Legislature adjourned on Wednesday to give the Speakers an opportunity to make up the committees. Mitchell, of Tioga, will be Chairman of Ways and Means in the House, and Mahan of Judiciary. In the Senate Strang will be at the head of Constitutional Reform; Rutan Chairman of Apportionment; White of Judicary General; Waddell of Federal Relations; Graham of Finance; Weakley of Divorces; Fitch of Judiciary Local; Davis of Railroads; Humphreys of Corporations. The Finance Committee will consist of Senators Graham, Rutan, Wallace and McClure, and Judiciary General of White, Fitch, Waddell, Davis, of Berks, and Wallace. McClure will also be continued on Constitutional Reform and may be placed on Corporations. The Democrats will get the Chairmanship of Public Printing, and probably one other committee, in accordance with the precedent of last session.

Col. McClure will be counted as a Democrat in making up the committees, although he protests he is not one and will not act with that party. Indeed it looks as if the regular Republicans and Democrats would act together, and by combining crush the Liberals altogether. When McClure introduced his first Reform bill on Tuesday, Senator Wallace was the first to attack it, and he was followed by General White, after which the Colonel's motion for a special reference was voted down by a large majority. The Chairman of the Liberal State Committee was very much disgusted with his late allies, and now shows more disposition than ever to come back into the fold.

From present appearances there will be a lively contest for the Speakership of the Senate at the close of the present session. Senators Graham, White, Strang and Davis are all spoken of, and if they all determine to be candidates it is hard to tell who will be the victor. The fact of Senator Graham being Speaker during the session of 1868, and residing in the same county with the present Speaker, will injure his chances very much, while White's being in the Constitutional Convention, will be as much or more in his way. He was complimented with a nomination and election at the close of the session of 1870, and cares so little about it now that it is thought he will decline to be a candidate. In this event it is safe to predict that Strang is the coming man, and he has few superiors as a presiding officer.

The members of the Constitutional Convention are already clamoring for an increase of pay. They get the same pay and mileage as members of the Legislature and yet they are not satisfied, but demand three thousand dollars for their services. From present appearances their services do not promise to be worth much, and they will be overpaid if they take what is allowed in the act of last year. In this connexion justice to General White requires the statement that he will not accept of any salary as a member of the Convention, but will be content with his pay as Senator. If anything practical or valuable emanates from the Convention the people will be very agreeably surprised. Some of the delegates are beginning to realize this, and are so foolish as to talk of adopting the Constitution without submitting it to a vote of the people. If they want to be taught a lesson to be remembered let them try this. To show the fitness of many of the delegates, it is related that one of the most distinguished members of the Convention was asked to address the committee on Suffrage and Elections, and solemnly asserted in his address that he was informed and believed that the ballot boxes in Philadelphia at the election in October were taken to room No. 42, Girard House, in broad daylight, opened and the ballots taken out and changed, making the majority to suit those present. Another member of the Convention, who hails unfortunately from an adjoining county to Beaver, declared that the statement in the Governor's Message, showing the reduction of the public debt was untrue; that there had been no reduction of the principal whatever, and the Governor was adding the amount of interest paid during the years named, and claiming credit for that amount of debt. From a Convention in which the opinions of such ignoramuses have weight, what can the people expect!

Mr. Mackey authorizes your correspondent to state he does not intend to devote his time to journalism, and that his position is not correctly reported in our last letter. It is strange how such reports originate!

Many Republicans here think that THE RADICAL might get another correspondent in Philadelphia, and dispense with the services of the Assistant Secretary of the Liberal State Committee. These Philadelphia politicians don't understand how an editor can print communications from a Liberal Republican and yet remain orthodox. As there has been much complaint about this matter among your subscribers, it is well enough for you to know it, and then you can govern yourself accordingly. If the position of the correspondent is understood, the editor cannot be censured for what appears in his communications. M.

THE Masonic authorities of Nebraska have issued a card to the public, cautioning them against patronizing a proposed gift concert, to be given at Omaha, with a view to aiding in the erection of a Masonic temple in that place. The mere fact that lotteries and gift enterprises are contrary to the principles of Masonry would satisfy every reflecting person that the proposed gift concert is a fraud.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Col. Quay and the Secretaryship—Gen. Collis—Mr. Tower's Representative Comes to Grief—Robert Morris, the Witty Liberal Secretary—A Constitutional Delegate has a High Old Time.

Correspondence of the Radical.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1872.

It is universally conceded by the prominent actors in the field of politics in this city, that Col. M. S. Quay, of Beaver, will, as Secretary of the Commonwealth, be made the chief of Governor Hartranft's cabinet. The mere announcement of this proposed appointment meets with a hearty response from the politicians, great and small, of this city, as well as from the business community generally. The acquaintances of the active partisans of Philadelphia with Col. Quay has been so intimate, their relations with him of such an agreeable character, and their knowledge of his eminent qualifications for this important office so general, they have created a degree of satisfaction seldom experienced in regard to gubernatorial appointments. Republicans and Democrats unite in the belief that no better choice could be made; and the admission is general, that with so competent, careful, reliable and affable a Secretary of State, to guard the interests of the Governor, the administration of General Hartranft will be remarkably successful.

There are not a few among us whose friendship for Col. Quay is so warm that in the fertility of their imagination, they see in this probable selection of their friend, the first step taken, the second of which leads to the chair of the Executive of the Commonwealth.

Andrew G. Curtin retired from the office of Secretary of State, under Governor Pollock in 1858, to assume gubernatorial duties in 1861. Doubtless it was the experience gained by Secretary Curtin, that gave his administration, as Governor, such historic prestige; and if civil service reform is to be extended to State politics, Col. Quay being in direct line of promotion, it is eminently proper for our prospective Secretary to become the successor of General Hartranft.

Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, our amiable and learned City Solicitor, having foresworn local politics, since becoming a statesman, is not unwilling to serve the State and himself by accepting the office of Attorney General under Governor Hartranft. The bravery acquired by General Collis, while fighting the battalions of General Lee, has become so deeply rooted that once in a while it breaks out as it did a few days ago, when he informed your correspondent that although by a majority of ten thousand his fellow citizens made him *the* Solicitor of Philadelphia, yet his modesty would prevent his soliciting from General Hartranft the appointment of Attorney General; yet if it was tendered him, he would accept it, and as bravely march to duty in the role of Attorney General as he marched to battle to conquer Lee, in the role of a soldier. General Collis being one of our safest lawyers, a worse selection might easily be made.

Shall I tell the readers of THE RADICAL how a recent candidate for Senatorial honors came to grief. I take it for granted that the people of Beaver have a faint recollection that a gentleman from Schuylkill recently had a hankering for the Senatorial seat occupied by General Cameron. To get possession of it, this same gentleman who is a great soldier and acquired fame as such in the late war, knew that if he could capture the Legislative delegation from this city, he would have little difficulty in storming the citadel and putting Cameron to the rout. The campaign was well planned, but failed in the execution, for the reason that the Lieutenant detailed to make the capture fell into the hands of bushwhackers and guerrillas; and it came about in this way: A certain lawyer from Schuylkill county was given $1,800 in cash and ordered to repair to Philadelphia for the purpose of sounding the "delegation" aforesaid as to how they felt in regard to the Senatorship, provided a man was put up in opposition to Cameron whose very name was a Tower of strength, and whose pocket book was almost as plethoric as Uncle Sam's. This lawyer was directed to dress gorgeously while in Philadelphia and live astoundingly, as the representative of a millionare Senatorial candidate should do. Well, the lawyer began to live a gorgeous life, and the day following his arrival several of the "delegation" were invited to his rooms; champagne was ordered and it flowed freely; from wine to set back eucher, "McCullough" and a few other "heathen Chinee" took a hand, and before many of the small hours of morning were ushered in, the young man from Schuylkill lost his pile; his astoundingly sumptuous style of living terminated rather unceremoniously, and with the loss of the $1,800, in the little game the lawyer did not understand, and in which "Tit" took a hand, the bottom fell out of the Tower, and "Tit" thus having saved his friend Cameron from the raid of Tower's man, ought to be made Collector of the Port, *vice* S. I. Comly.

ROBERT MORRIS, ESQ.,

was, during the late campaign, Secretary of the Liberal Republican State Committee. Your correspondent frequently met him during the campaign, and as often endeavored to persuade him to return from whence he had strayed. I am happy to say Robert has returned, and is now one of us, having been restored to full fellowship in the ranks of Hartranft republicans. Mr. Morris is one of our wittiest of gentlemen. He was asked a few

days ago what he thought of the proposition to make Schuyler Colfax editor-in-chief of the New York *Tribune*, to succeed the great and good Greeley. "Well," remarked Robert, "it would be like supplementing the luminosity of the noon-day sun with the flash a sick fire-fly makes on a moonlight night." When William Orton heard of this he dropped Colfax instanter and resold to Reid his fifty-one shares of *Tribune* stock.

The belief that Winthrop W. Ketchum will be chosen Attorney General by Governor Hartranft, is gaining ground here. All look upon it as an appointment eminently fit to be made. Abraham Lincoln made William H. Seward, his most formidable opponent in 1860, his premier. Chase, Cameron and Bates, who were also voted for in the Lincoln Convention for President, were called to the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, and the success of that administration is a part of the nation's history.

AMONG THE PHILISTINES.

The Constitutional Convention is now in session in this city, and although its sessions are held in a Presbyterian church (Old School,) yet this pious fact does not prevent members from engaging in ways that are sinful. On Thursday night last one of the leading members of the Convention started out with seven hundred dollars in his pockets, and soon after meeting with a late member of the Legislature, a present member, and the custodian of the cash required to pay interest on the public debt of the city, the four engaged in a game of "Poker." They stopped only when the "boys" had "cleaned out" the delegate of all but $7.00 of his cash. With this and with a quantity of whisky within him, that if "tax paid" would make a perceptible reduction of the public debt, the delegate started for the home of his father in-law, where his young, handsome and wealthy wife is stopping. Just how to cheat his wife into the belief that he was entirely sober, was what most concerned the man who is to give us a revised Constitution. In detailing the manner in which he did it the delegate said: "My wife and I occupy two adjoining rooms at her father's, a parlor and bed-room. About 3 o'clock I managed to get to the parlor adjoining our bed room. To show the madam I was sober, I made a desperate effort to light the gas. After striking about twenty matches on the wrong end, I was about to give up in despair, when by accident I got one by the right end, and got up a light. The next thing in order was to complacently take a smoke. By scattering a paper of tobacco over the floor I managed to get enough into my pipe to get up a smoke. After smoking awhile I concluded to see if my wife was asleep, and so stole quietly to bed; found all quiet, and made up my mind she slept soundly. Went back and smoked some more. Getting very hungry I determined I must either have a drink of whisky or go to bed. Chose the latter; but in order to see if the madam was really sound asleep, I turned on the gas full head, and went to the bed and found it empty, and that I had been making a fool of myself, trying for one hour to satisfy an empty bed that I was not drunk. At 5 o'clock, feeling the need of refreshment, I wandered out in search of a gin cocktail. Found the hotels all closed, and kept on wandering until I got out by the Schuylkill [this delegate might be justly called a Schuylkill Ranger,] where I found a Hibernian opening his whisky mill. I asked him could he make me a gin cocktail. 'I kin, zur,' he replied. I went in, and a gin cocktail was made for me. 'How much is it, my friend?' I asked, after I had thrown myself around it. 'Foive cents, zur,' he answered. 'Then, by heavens, I'm poisoned,' ejaculated this Constitutional delegate. However, it did not poison me, and after taking two or three more, I went to Augustine's to get a delicate breakfast. Told the waiter to broil me a quail, make me a cup of tea and some buttered toast, with a sliced tomato. All these were brought to me, and after looking at them for a moment or two I concluded that what I wanted was a gin cocktail. So, ordering up one, I asked the waiter how much I owed him. Was told $1,75. Paid it, and went down to the Continental Hotel; penned a note to my wife, saying that General Hartranft had sent for me, and that I was about to take the six o'clock train for Harrisburg, where, gentlemen," remarked this tower-ing delegate, "I now am and expect to be until I am certainly sober." Having cheated his wife, won't this delegate cheat the people in making us a revised Constitution is the question asked by

TREFOIL.

POLITICAL.

—The Wayne *Citizen* says: We publish the names of the Republican County Committee for 1873, as appointed by Mr. Seely, Chairman of the last Republican County Convention. The following gentlemen compose the Committee: M. L. Tracy, Honesdale, Chairman; L. B. Richtmyer, Honesdale; E. A. Penniman, Honesdale; S. F. Cory, Honesdale; Butler Hamlin, Salem; Henry D. Alden, Clinton; George W. Wood, Manchester.

—It is said there will be a bolt if Frank Blair is nominated for United States Senator in the Democratic caucus of the Missouri Legislature.

—The Democratic candidacy for Governor in Connecticut this spring appears to be between Messrs. English and Eaton, with the chances in favor of Eaton.

—Special advices from Washington are to the effect that Colorado will not be admitted into the Union as a State this year at least. No enabling act for that purpose can receive the support of a majority of either house of Congress at the present session. In the meantime Wyoming is safe from the projected dismemberment, and her people prosperous and happy.

—There is a sense of justice in the American that is stronger than the bonds of party, and the old Anglo-Saxon love of fair play will show itself the moment the present state of affairs in Louisiana is understood. Strong as is the confidence of the people in the administration, we question whether it would have any considerable body of supporters were it to sanction the proclamation of Pinchbeck by supporting its enforcement to-day with the military power.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—Senator Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, will resume the practice of law after the 3d of March, the day on which his Senatorial term expires. He has been in the United States Senate since 1855—seventeen years.

—Missouri also thinks of revising her constitution. These conventions are becoming popular.

—The news of Napoleon's death appears not to have any extended effect upon the people of France.

—The Democrats of New Hampshire will rally under their old name, and around their old standard, for their election in March. Their State and Congressional nominations were made last week.

—The investigation into the charges of corruption and bribery against Senator Caldwell has been commenced. Clarke, the defeated candidate, was the first witness examined.

—Tallahassee, Florida, has a model Mayor. When he was elected he astonished everybody by announcing that he should not charge the city anything for his services. Now, some extra fees having accured to him, amounting to $370, he has given these also to the city.

—Both houses of the General Assembly of Virginia have passed a resolution proposing a conference between the bondholders of the State and a special committee to be appointed by them, in Richmond, on the 3d of February, for the purpose of devising some equitable plan of settlement of the public debt question. The resolution now goes before the Governor for his approval.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: Mr Buckingham, of Connecticut, addressed the Senate of the United States "at length" yesterday in favor of his banking and currency bill. His remarks are not reported in the dispatches, although the subject is an important one. The bill provides for the issue to a limited amount of a new class of bonds, bearing three and sixty five per cent. interest, convertible into United States notes and reconvertible at the option of the holder. This it is claimed would give a certain elasticity to the currency, relieve the present stringency, and make it impossible for combinations to create a "corner." It further provides that United States legal-tender notes, in sums of a thousand dollors, may be redeemed by three sixty five per cent. bonds, and that the holders may, on demand, receive legal-tenders again. There are other features, but all are subsidiary to those indicated.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AGENTS.—C. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnenbrink, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.

Going West—Mail, 7,46 a. m; Accommodation 5,40 p. m.

Going East—Accommodation, 9,19 a. m; Mail, 2,37 p. m; Express, 7.07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Western mail leaves at 8 a.m.; arrives at 4 p.m.
Eastern mail leaves at 3 p. m.; arrives at 9 a. m.
New Lisbon mail leaves every Friday, (instead of Monday), at 8 a. m.; arrives on Saturday, at 5 p. m.
Black Hawk, St. Clair, Clarkson and New Lisbon.)

H. NOSS. tf

Sleigh for Sale—Inquire of Dr. J. C. Levis, Bridgewater.

The time is now coming for public sales, and the place to get bills printed is at THE RADICAL office.

Lecture.—The first lecture of the course, under the auspices of the Independent Lecture Committee, will be delivered at the M. E. Church, in Beaver, on February 6, 1873, by Col. Russell H. Conwell. Subject—"Lessons of Travel." Further notice will be given.

Lightner, of the Greenville *Advocate*, retires and the Hon. J. C. Brown comes to the front as editor of that paper.

As the Beaver papers have kindly offered their columns for articles on temperance, the County Committee of the Temperance Union have appointed Rev. J. H. Aughey, to receive articles and communications on this subject and conduct their publication. Address, REV. J. H. AUGHEY, Beaver P. O., Pa.

The November adjourned Court opened on Monday, and will continue during next week. There is a long trial list.

Messrs. C. L. Reno of Rochester, C. A. Griffin and Benjamin Ewing of Beaver, left on Monday for Harrisburg to fill positions to which they are appointed by the Legislature. These gentlemen are Republicans and we congratulate them on their good fortune.

Look on This.

Argus editorial, Jan. 15.

The Harrisburg *State Journal* makes the point on Senator Rutan that he cannot have paid much attention to the popular feeling on the subject, or he would not have offered his resolution to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to vote against the proposition for the government to assume the control and management of the telegraph lines of the country. No more popular measure was ever suggested to the business interests of the country, and with rare exceptions the press supports it heartily. For the Pennsylvania Legislature to interfere to prevent our Senators and Representatives from supporting what the people thus almost demand seems Quixotic in the extreme.

Then on That.

Pittsburgh Mail, Jan. 13.

The Harrisburg *State Journal* makes the point on Senator Rutan that he cannot have paid much attention to the popular feeling on the subject, or he would not have offered his resolution to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to vote against the proposition for the government to assume the control and management of the telegraph lines of the country. No more popular measure was ever suggested to the business interests of the country, and with rare exceptions the press supports it heartily. For the Pennsylvania Legislature to interfere to prevent our Senators and Representatives from supporting what the people thus almost demand seems Quixotic in the extreme.

Were it not for the dates we would assert that the *Mail* had been stealing from the *Argus*.

The lecture of Prof. Leo. Miller on Friday evening in the Court House, on the subject of the "Relations of Woman to Moral Reforms, with special reference to Temperance," was a decided success, both as regards the lecture itself, and the audience assembled to hear it. The methods of the lecturer were analytical and inductive, and he developed his subject with a skillful hand. The Professor took for granted that natural fitness determined the line of duty, and proceeded to show that woman possessed pre-eminently the moral forces of society, and man the material, and that these natural differences were indicative of their separate spheres of activity. Man was the tamer of nature, the subduer of physical forces, the creator of wealth; but woman, with her fine and superior organization, was the reformer, the refiner, the beautifier of society. Her presence assuages the angry passions of men, improves their manners, elevates their sentiments and envelops their material life with a moral atmosphere. She has accomplished this in some degree in the family, in the church; but in a republic the full power of her moral influences can never be realized until she is clothed with the responsibility of the ballot. Then she can and will by force of circumstances be compelled to move forward in her divine mission, and then and only then can we hope to see accomplished the great reforms of the age. The lecturer advanced some very radical opinions, but in a somewhat conservative community they were well received, which fact goes to support the prediction that it won't be long before the partition walls of prejudice that now separate the sexes in politics will be broken down, and woman be admitted to an equal partnership in the affairs of Government.

Prof. Miller was requested to deliver another lecture on Friday evening, January 18, which he promised to do, and on that evening he will lecture in the Presbyterian Church on the subject "The Era of Woman, or the Divine Republic." The lecture is free, the speaker is eloquent and very instructive, and the subject is one of great importance. These facts should be sufficient inducements to draw a crowded house.

There is a rumor that a four feet vein of black band iron ore has been discovered somewhere on the Little Beaver creek, near Smith's Ferry, and that in consequence a company is to be organized to develop the mine and to start a rolling mill either at Georgetown or Smith's Ferry. We give the rumor as we heard it, as a piece of interesting news to many in that section of the county, and sincerely hope that the facts are as stated.

An interesting and successful revival is now in progress at the M. E. Church, Georgetown, under the superintendence of Rev. Gledhill, pastor. Quite a number have already been awakened, and a few have joined the church. The meetings are well attended both in the daytime and evenings, and the pastor and people are unremitting in their labors.

Election of Officers.—At the annual meeting of the Rochester Home Insurance Company, held at Rochester on last Monday, the following officers were elected: President—George C. Speyerer; Vice President—J. V. McDonald; Treasurer—Herman Speyerer; Secretary—John Græbing, Jr.; Directors—J. V. McDonald, G C. Speyerer, Sam B. Wilson, Louis Schneider, Wm. Kennedy, John Græbing, Marshall McDonald, R. B. Edgar, M. Camp, Jr., C. B. Hurst, David Lowry, Henry Gœhring.

A Correction.—*Editor Radical*—The *Argus* of last week has what purports to be an account of the oldest man in Beaver county, which is full of errors from beginning to end. Mr. Graham, the gentlemen referred to in the article, instead of being ninety-seven years old is only eighty-seven, being born August 23d, 1785; consequently he could not have voted for Thomas Jefferson for President twice, nor was he born before the Declaration of Independence was signed. Mr. Graham is at present living with his son-in-law, Mr. Simon Grim, and the information as to his age is from his two brothers, both residing in Freedom.

Freedom, Pa., Jan 11, '73. GIDEON.

The small-pox has broken out in Industry township. Mr. Benoni White, and several others, we are informed, have had a mild form of the disease. We trust that it may not spread further, and that all necessary precautions may be taken to confine it to the families in which it has made an appearance.

Washington and Jefferson College.—The Washington *Review* says: This institution has been peculiarly honored in the late Fall elections.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Convention to revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania, consists of one hundred and thirty three gentlemen, elected from all parts of the Keystone State. The fourteen of this number educated at Jefferson and Washington Colleges constitute *more than the tenth* of that august body. Seven of these graduated at Jefferson as follows: H. N. M'Alister in 1833; J. McDowell Sharpe in 1848; Silas M. Clark in 1852; Thomas Ewing and Augustus S. Landis in 1853; Samuel C. T. Dodd in 1857; and Thomas H. B. Patterson in 1864. The following graduated at Washington: John M. Walker in 1822; John M'Collough, M. D., in 1826; Samuel L Russell in 1834; David W. Patterson in 1839; and Wm. M'Lean in 1851; and Sam'l A. Purviance (one of the seven surviving members of Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1837,) and Geo. V. Lawrence were students there for some considerable time.

JUDGES, CONGRESS, AND GOVERNOR.

Ulysses Mercur, Jefferson, 1842, was chosen a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Cyrus L. Pershing—Jefferson, 1848—a President Judge, and James P. Sterrett—Jefferson, 1845—and Edwin H. Stowe—Washington, 1845—were each unanimously re-elected to a like position. Wm. S. Moore—Washington, 1847—takes his seat in the National Congress, and James G. Blaine, of the same class, is returned for a fifth term to the same House, over which he so ably presides. Ebenezer M'Junkin—Jefferson, 1841—returns to Congress for a second term. Leonidas Sexton, a graduate of Jefferson in 1847, is elected Lieutenant Governor of Indiana.

Reed's Jewelry Establishment.—One of the finest and largest jewelry stores in Pittsburgh, is that of J. R. Reed & Co., 68 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. This firm keep on hand the finest watches, the best clocks, splendid silver and silver plated ware of all kinds and styles, such as tea sets, pitchers, cake-baskets, silver spoons, forks, &c. They have also a large and complete stock of rings, pins, bracelets, and jewelry of every description; and whoever wishes to purchase a watch, either gold or silver, of any style or make, or a clock low or high priced, or table ware either solid silver or plated, or any jewelry of any kind, will do well to first call and examine and price the articles offered for sale by this firm.

J. R. Reed & Co. have built up an established reputation for fair dealing, and in all their dealings endeavor to do what is just and right.

About "Beavers."—This is what Reisinger, of the Meadville *Republican*, says of Beaver county politicians: "Working like beavers, is erroneously supposed to be a simile taken from the industrious little animal of that name, but the best authorities say that it is taken from the Beaver county politician, who, when he gets after an office, can double discount the most industrious beaver that ever carried mortar on his tail."

Railroad Meetings have been held this week at Clinton, Murdocksville, Frankfort Springs, Hookstown, and Georgetown, at which a railroad agent was present to confer with the people and ascertain their wishes in regard to the contemplated road from Oakdale to Georgetown.

The people of the south side are anxious to have the road built, and we trust their hopes will not be disappointed.

On Tuesday evening after dark a team belonging to Meanor & Woodruff ran away. Starting from their stable and passing by THE RADICAL office, they ran a short distance therefrom, when the wagon struck a tree, breaking the tongue and stripping one horse of his harness. That was all of it. The same firm lost a valuable horse by colic the same evening.

The citizens' Prohibition Executive Committee will meet at the Court House in Beaver, on Saturday evening, January 18, at 7 o'clock. The attendance of all the members is earnestly requested.

An inquest was held at Pittsburgh Thursday morning of last week, on the remains of Amos Bond, the brakeman who was killed at the outer depot of the P. F. W. & C. railroad, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was 28 years of age, and resided at New Brighton, Beaver county.

The Bellefonte *Republican*, which was suspended December 4, 1872, reappears under new auspices, having Edward T. Tuten editor, and Robert P. Tuten publisher, both of whom are proprietors. The new management promises to make it a lively and sterling Republican paper.

Economy in Coal.—The most practical suggestion yet made toward economy in coal, seems to be the use of solid bottoms in fire grates. It is asserted, and indeed proved, that in any fire not excessively small, a plate of iron placed upon the grate will save the consumption of coal, reduce the smoke, and leave a cheerful, free burning fire. Quite sufficient air enters through the bars, no poking is necessary, and the fire never goes out till the coals are consumed. Any householder can try this experiment, and ruduce his coal bill, say thirty per cent., at the cost of a shilling.

The week of prayer was observed in our churches last week.

Important Movement in Behalf of Prohibition.—The strong and steadily increasing sentiment in favor of the total abolition of the liquor traffic in our community, has at length culminated in a new organized effort, which, with the forces already at work, will doubtless result in Beaver county giving a much larger majority for the prohibition measure than Clearfield county rolled up a few days since. The result of the proceedings reported below, showing as it does, the determination of prominent and practical men of all political and religious faiths to come to the front and join hands in an earnest crusade against the further continuance of the whisky trade in our midst, must be peculiarly gratifying to all friends of the temperance cause.

Pursuant to a private call, a number of well known and leading citizens of the county, assembled at the office of J. H. McCreery, Esq., the District Attorney, in Beaver, on the evening of the 4th instant, to consider the best means of bringing out the temperance vote at the spring elections. The meeting was organized by calling Rev. J. Patterson to the chair, and electing John J. Wickham, Esq., Secretary. The chairman briefly stated the purpose of the meeting, and was followed by Dr. Taylor, who reported cheering progress in arousing public sentiment against the license system. Mr. Wickham being called upon, urged the necessity for practical efforts in the different election districts instead of relying upon conventions and addresses as has been too much done heretofore. He was followed by Dr. J. S. McNutt, who presented his views forcibly and clearly to the same effect. Rev. W. H. Locke being next called upon, stated, that he was authorized to say for Hon. J. S. Rutan, that all his sympathies were with the prohibition cause, and that his whole influence, both in public and private, should be employed to further it. Mr. Locke also reported that sentiments of a similar character were expressed by E. P. Kuhn, Esq. E. B. Daugherty, Esq., being requested to present his views, complied in some well-timed and able remarks. His suggestions as to the best manner of getting the temperance vote out, commanded the assent of all present. He was followed by M. Weyand, Esq., who, in his usual happy style, endorsed and reinforced the positions assumed by Mr. Daugherty. J. F. Dravo, Esq., expressed his gratification at the unanimity which seemed to prevail among men of all parties, on the subject under consideration, and agreed fully with the views of the preceding speakers. Rev. D. P. Lowary expressed his ideas as to the duty of the clergy. Smith Curtis, Esq., assured the gentlemen present that THE RADICAL would occupy advanced ground in favor of prohibition during the campaign, and proffered the use of its columns to the friends of the movement. Similar assurances were made by a gentleman present, on behalf of Col. Weyand and the *Argus*. J. H. McCreery, Esq., stated from Sam. B. Wilson, Esq., who was prevented, by unexpected business, from attending the meeting, that no earnest and vigorous effort to wipe out the license system should lack his co-operation, and that he fully sympathized with the purposes of the meeting. Further remarks were made by John Caughey, Esq., and others.

On motion, a committee consisting of Messrs. Wickham, Daugherty, M. Weyand and Curtis, was appointed to present at the next meeting the names of gentlemen to constitute a Citizens' Executive Committee to co-operate with the temperance organizations proper of the county, with power to appoint sub-committees in each election district, and adopt such measures to secure the success of the prohibition cause as may be deemed advisable. A committee of clergymen, composed of Messrs. Patterson, Locke, Lowary and Wilson, was also appointed to communicate with, and secure the earnest and organized assistance of their ministerial brethren throughout the county. After the transaction of some other business, the meeting adjourned until Saturday evening, January 11th, 1873.

Pursuant to adjournment, the meeting assembled at the same place, on the evening of the 11th inst., when the committee appointed for the purpose above mentioned, reported as members of the Executive Committee, the following named gentlemen, to wit:

Samuel B. Wilson, M. S. Quay, John F. Dravo, E. P. Khun, J. S. Rutan, Jacob Weyand, John Caughey, D. M. Donehoo, J. R. Harrah, Frank Wilson, D. L. Imbrie, William Orr, R. T. Taylor, Geo. W. Hamilton, D. Singleton, Frank H. Agnew, and Chamberlain White.

On motion, Rev. Patterson was appointed a committee to convey the good wishes of the meeting to the regular temperence organization of the county.

The Citizens' Prohibition Executive Committee above named will, as announced elsewhere, meet at the Court House in Beaver, on Saturday evening, Jan. 18th, at 7 o'clock to organize and prepare for work. That they will be warmly supported by all good citizens, in the work they have undertaken, can scarcely admit of a doubt; indeed to think otherwise would be to insult the moral sentiment of the people of Beaver county.

REPORTER.

We are in receipt of a copy of the message of his excellency John W. Geary to the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, for which we extend our thanks.

The Argus boasts of its *matured* views on Chinese cheap-labor importation, and its courage in giving them publicity. Bah!

Our Bodily Infirmities.

Physical infirmities are the lot of all. Millions are always sick. No man, woman or child is uniformly in perfect health. Much, however, of the sickness and suffering which render life a burden to so many of our fellow beings is due to carelessness and neglect. A mighty antidote to the leading cause of disease has been provided. It is as harmless as it is efficient. No poisonous drug enters into its composition. It is an undefiled stimulant, tonic and aperient, of which every ingredient is vegetable. This unexceptionable preventive and restorative medicine is not "a new thing under the sun." Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will soon have been before the world a quarter of a century, and it is not too much to aver that thousands, aye, tens of thousands, are now using it who would have been in their graves years ago had they not been strengthened and sustained by this wholesome stimulant. The rapidity with which minor ailments often become, when neglected, obstinate diseases, is well known. This tonic is famous for he immediate check which it gives to those breeders of deadly disorders. The sensation of languor, the sick headache, the nervousness, the indisposition to exertion, the nausea, the confusion of brain, the physical debility, which are intended to premonish us of the approach of serious danger, are invariably removed by a few doses of the Bitters. The fame of the preparation as a genuine specific for dyspepsia, bilious complaints, malarious fevers, rheumatism and chronic debility, is as wide as the world; and in these days of infamous charlatanism, when fierce catharties, that rob the invalid of the last remnants of his strength, are advertised as invigorants (?), it is indeed a blessing to mankind that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are everywhere procurable, and everywhere popular. jan3-1m

Boots and Shoes, a large and superior stock of Gent's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slipper always on hand. Gents' Custom Made Boots of the best material. Ladies wear of the best quality, embracing all the latest styles in store or made to order. Misses' Button and Lace Gaiters, Boots and Slippers, at all prices. Boys and youths Boots and Shoes in great variety. Prices low as the lowest, at J. Kennedy's & Co., 143 Main street, Beaver Falls. jan10-4w.

The time is now coming for public sales, and the place to get bills printed is at THE RADICAL office.

MARRIED.

LEMMON—STEWART—December 25, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. J. Dean, W. B. Lemmon, Esq., and Mrs. Cassandra Stewart, both of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa.

KONKEL—REFINGER—On January the 5th, at Knob, Beaver county, by Rev. John Brown, Mr. Wm. C. Konkel, to Miss Elizabeth Refinger.

HAMILTON—DOUTT—By Rev. J. Murray, January 2d, 1873, Mr. J. C. Hamilton, of Smith's Ferry, and Miss Emma Doutt, of Bridgewater, Pa. (Argus please copy.)

DIED.

STERLING—Mr. Wm. Sterling of Greene township, on Sunday, the 12th inst. aged 80 years.

COOK—On Saturday morning, January 11th, 1873, in Allegheny City, Charlie, infant son of Thomas S. and M. R. Cook, aged three months and fifteen days.

HYDE—On the 12th instant, Mr. Jonathan Hyde, of Baden. A good man gone to his rest.

NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WADE WILSON

White Wheat per bushel		$1 65
New Red "	"	1 60
Rye	"	70
Oats	"	33
Corn (old shelled)	"	60
Buckwheat	"	1 00

New Advertisements.

DIVIDEND NO. 30.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Dec. 31, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of all tax.

jan17-3t EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE NEELY, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of George Neely, deceased, late of Economy township, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to present the same, and those indebted thereto to make payment to me. ROSETTA SHAW, Ex'rx.,
Petrolia, Butler county, Pa., or to
DANIEL NEELY,
jan17-6t Baden, Beaver county, Pa.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

National Bank of Beaver County,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

At the close of business on the 27th of December, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$196,865 12
Overdrafts	968 40
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	120,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	15,000 00
Due from National Banks	2,194 86
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,058 76
Banking House	14,374 54
Furniture and fixtures	2,976 68
Current expenses	2,298 63
Premiums	173 21
Cash items—Stamps	1,435 21
Bills of other National Banks	6,209 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	79 39
Specie—Coin	5,290 80
Legal Tender Notes	18,120 00
	$386,546 79

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	22,981 86
Discount	5,229 34
Exchange	3,566 67
Interest	1,986 79
Profit and Loss	340 31
National Bank circulation	106,384 00
Dividends unpaid	1,081 34
Individual Deposits	38,930 83
Due to National Banks	2,615 76
Due to State Banks and Bankers	3,429 89
	$386,546 79

State of Pennsylvania, } ss
Beaver County, } I, Edward Hoops, *Cashier* of the National Bank of Beaver County, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Subscribed before me this 6th day of January, 1873. MILTON TOWNSEND, N. P.

Correct—Attest:
BENJ. WILDE,
R. E. HOOPES,
jan17 R. B. EDGAR. } Directors.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of DAVID NELSON, late of Greene township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, A. D. 1873,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Real Estate of said deceased: Consisting of a parcel or tract of land in the TOWNSHIP OF GREENE aforesaid, bounded north by the Georgetown and Pittsburgh road, and lands of Samuel Nelson; east by land of William Campbell; south by land of John McCauley's heirs, and west by land of Isaac Eaton—containing FORTY ACRES, more or less, Twenty Acres of which are cleared, the balance well timbered and all well watered.

TERMS.—One third of purchase money in hand on confirmation of sale by the Court, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from date of confirmation; to be secured by bond and mortgage.

jan10-3t H. W. NELSON, Adm'r.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., Jan. 7, 1873.

To the Editor of the Radical.

My esteemed friend, Jas. Patterson, tells the public in a late issue of THE RADICAL, that he is "afraid of Vice Presidents;" that one Vice President did a thing once of which he could not approve; *ergo* the organic law of the Government must be changed, and Vice Presidents utterly and totally abolished—*annihilated!*

With all due reference to the opinion and wisdom of my venerable friend, I must differ from him and many other good men with regard to the *mania* which now exists for changes in the fundamental principles of our National and State Governments.

We are all, no doubt, exceedingly wise in our day and generation, and especially *in our own* estimation; but let us not, without the very best of reasons, and the and the fullest examination of the principles upon which our institutions are founded, dare to forget or to abrogate the wisdom of those whose patriotism established the liberties we now enjoy, and gave to us that grand frame-work of free government which so greatly distinguishes ours from all other governments in existence.

I am well aware that some in official position sometimes honestly err—sometimes wilfully do wrong; but I can not for a moment think that the natural inclination of the heart of man to do evil is to be improved by changes in the *organic laws* of the government under which they live. Good laws are frequently violated in all the walks of life; and it can not be wholly prevented so long as humanity is human. It can be prevented most effectually, and as nearly as is possible in human affairs, by a vigorous execution not of statutes merely, but by an execution of the prevailing good moral sentiment of society.

Under a government like ours—one that *the will of the majority, lawfully ascertained and expressed, is the law of the land*—it is scarcely to be hoped that all will be perfectly satisfied with all the actions of officials; or, in every instance, with all the laws. Especially will men differ and express dissatisfaction in relation to leading measures of opposing political parties; and this is exemplified in the case before us. Mr. Patterson seems to be "afraid of Vice Presidents," in part at least, because the vote of one of them in the tariff question was in opposition to his views; yet it is a historical fact that the very vote to which Mr. Patterson takes exceptions was cast, not only in harmony with the measures of the party which elevated Mr. Dallas to the Vice Presidency, but was in exact accord with the *then* largely predominating sentiment of the nation, as indicated by the large majority given to Polk and Dallas.

I do not claim that the Vice Presidents of the United States, *as a class*, need any defence from any quarter. Their deeds have become a part of the permanent history of our country. It may, however, prove a subject of interest to give a brief review of all the men who have occupied that honorable and exalted position.

The first Vice President of the United States was John Adams, and so well did he behave himself that the people never became afraid of him; but so well were they pleased with him that they not only kept him in the position eight years, but chose him "to rule over them" as their President. Thos. Jefferson was treated in precisely the same manner—was Vice President two terms, and then chosen President. Aaron Burr succeeded Mr. Jefferson as Vice President, and so far as history speaks, we hear nothing against his official career; although subsequent to that he was tried on a charge of treason.

Geo. Clinton succeeded Burr, and was sufficiently popular to be twice re-elected—served from March 4th, 1805, till his death in April, 1812.

Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, was the fifth Vice President, and served two terms.

John C. Calhoun was twice chosen, and acquitted himself with satisfaction to the country; and after him came Martin Van Buren, who did so well that he was chosen President, after serving one term as Vice President.

Then came Richard M. Johnson, John Tyler, Geo. M. Dallas, Willard Fillmore, Wm. R. King, John C. Breckenridge, Hannibal Hamlin, Andrew Johnson and Schuyler Colfax, all of whom, as Vice Presidents acquitted themselves with general satisfaction to the people at large, and with especial fidelity to their personal pledges and the parties which elected them to office. Thus we see that the entire line of Vice Presidents from the establishment of the Government to the present day, not only embraces men who stood true to their constituents and the platforms upon which they were nominated and elected, but some of the most distinguished and pure men of our nation.

I am well aware that, when John Tyler and Andrew Johnson came to the Presidency by the death of the Presidents with whom they were elected, they soon went back to their "first love," and forsook the platforms upon which they had been elected. All this, however, brings no argument in favor of abolishing the office of Vice President; but it should serve as a lesson to teach political parties to choose, as their candidates, not only men of undoubted ability, but men of sterling integrity, and such as have always been in active sympathy with the measures and principles of the parties which choose them as their representatives and exponents.

Mr. Fillmore, on his accession to the Presidency, became an easy prey to the oligarchy which at that period ruled the National Government; but, as a Vice President, I believe he acquitted himself with general acceptance to his party. He, like too many, perhaps, who get into high places, became ambitious to be *elected* President, and, being somewhat pliant in his nature, fell a willing victim to the wily politicians of the party which at that time controlled the Legislature and judicial departments of the Government, and against whose promises of place and power only the most pure and unselfish patriotism could stand.

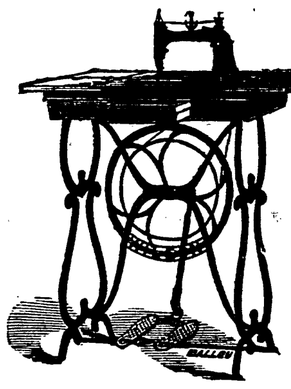
The constitution is perfectly right, so far at least as it relates to the office of Vice President. If bad men have been elected to that office, it is no fault of the constitution, but of the parties which elected these bad men. If Geo. M. Dallas and his party advocated and carried out measures inimical to the industrial interests of Pennsylvania, and in conflict with Mr. Patterson's views of public policy, it was not by any means because the constitution of the United States establishes the office of Vice President, or because there is, or can be, any thing in the office itself at all adverse to Republican institutions, or at variance with the best interests of our whole country.

Let me say, then, in conclusion, that it is better to "bear the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of." The organic law, as we now have it, is, in all its essential features, a model, and is the work of years of labor and deliberations by men whose exalted characters and profound wisdom, together with their unsullied patriotism, stamps them in the eyes of all civilization as heroes and statesmen who stand without a rival in the annals of the world. Let us be careful, then, to attempt no change, no remodelling of the noble edifice which their wisdom and blood has consecrated to the freedom of mankind, unless beyond all peradventure the most imperative demands of patriotism, and the safety of the whole people fully justify and call for it.

G. L. E.

New Advertisements.

DO NOT FAIL TO EXAMINE IT.



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S. H. BERGEN,	C. H. COY,
C. L. LUCE,	PERRY CRABBS,
J. R. SWIGART,	ROBERT CUMMINGS,
JOHN CUMMINGS,	L. T. THAYER,
FRED EATON,	J. R. OSBORNE,
WAGER SWAYNE,	CLARENCE MORRIS,
J. W. ROSS,	E. W. E. KOCH,
PELEG T. CLARKE,	W. S. WAITE,
CHAS. COCHRAN.	

OFFICERS.

S. H. BERGEN, President.

F. J. KING, Vice President.

CHARLES COCHRAN, Secretary.

J. F. ARIS, Assistant Secretary.

W. W. JONES, Medical Examiner.

WILLIAM BAKER, Attorney.

THE TOLEDO MUTUAL

WILL ISSUE ALL THE

DIFFERENT KINDS OF POLICIES

USUALLY ISSUED BY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES,

At the usual rates charged by other

Reliable Companies.

Those insured in this Company are permitted to travel by, the usual routes, to or from any portion of the Western Hemisphere, north of and including the United States, or to or from any portion of Europe, and to reside within said limits of travel, without extra charge.

AN EXCELLENT FEATURE.

UPON SURRENDER OF AN

ORDINARY LIFE POLICY

At any time after the payment of one

ONE FULL ANNUAL PREMIUM,

The holder of such policy will be entitled to just

AS MUCH PAID UP INSURANCE

As any other man of like age can

OBTAIN FOR A CASH PREMIUM

Equal to the

VALUE OF THE POLICY,

Computed in accordance with the rate of

Mortality and Interest

Which may have been adopted as the standard of the State for the

VALUATION OF LIFE POLICIES

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

DUNLAP, J. F., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my3'72-1y

PURVIS J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. (Specialty—Tea and Sugar,) Flour, Feed, and Wooden-ware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'71

MCNUTT, DR. J. S., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. april4'71-1y

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

WYNN A., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. Also Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, Third street. jy29'70

CLARK J. B., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNITGER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM MRS. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. jy29'70

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jp29'70

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, northeast corner of the Diamond. jy29'70

ANSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. jy29'70

MCKINNEY D., M. D., Physician and Surgeon: Office on Third street, opposite THE RADICAL building. jy29'70

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on Third street. jy29'90

H. HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. R. MOORE.

HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law. Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

BOYD J. M. & CO., Millinery, Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing, opposite Hurst's, Bridgewater, Pa. apr19-72

LEVIS JOHN C., M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office, during the day, corner Bridge and Water streets; at night at his residence on Water street. aug5'70

YOUNG J. G., Baker and Confectioner, Market street. Bread and Rusk deliverrd, if desired. aug5'70

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Queensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods, Bridge street. jy29'70

PORTER JAMES, dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, and Iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge street. jy29'70

BLATTNER C., manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, &c., Bridge street. au029-1y.

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices. New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug2,72-1y

BRISBIN MRS., Millinery, Fashionable Dressmaking, and Ladies' Furnishing Goods, first door above Cross's store, New York street, Rochester, Pa. [oc27'71-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Boat Stores, Iron, Nails. Water st. oct7'70

ROSE W. A., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sept23'70

OATMAN & CO., (successors to Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer) dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber. se16'70

BEISEL, MRS. M. L., dealer in Books, Statonery, Newspapers, Periodicals, Fancy Goods and Wall Paper. Diamond. se16'70

BEISEL H. B., dealer in Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Diamond.

SCHROPP CHAS., manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st. se16'70

JOHNSON W. W., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks and Variety Goods, near RR depot. se16'70

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnson House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near RR depot. se16'70

STREIT GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Booots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., Water st. [se16

DAVID AUGHINBAUGH, manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware; dealer in Stoves. Tin Roofing made to order. Water st. se3'70

SMITH WILL & CO., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, Madison street.

FREDERICK GEORGE, Baker and Confectioner, Diamond.

NEW BRIGHTON.

BON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON.—Meals at all hours, table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Prices low. William Stricklahd, corner of Falls and Broadway. sept20-1y.

CAREY G. F., general dealer in Groceries, Feed, Queensware, Glass, &c. Rags, Iron and Brass taken at highest prices. Railroad st. oct21

SIEMEN GEO. F., manufacturer of Cakes and Confectionaries. Particular attention paid to parties and wedding orders. oct7'70

GILLILAND A. D. & Co., dealers in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries, Broadway sept23'70

BEAVER FALLS.

TANNEY BROS., House and Sign Painting, Graining and Glazing in all their branches. Also Fresco Painting in Oil, Distemper and Water Colors. Orders executed on short notice, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Main st., Beaver Falls, Pa. [nov29-1y.

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Real Estate Agents. All kinds of Real property for sale and exchange. Northeast corner Sixth and Penn streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Main street, Beaver Falls. sept23'70

BRANCH B. W., Manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Rubber Goods, Trunks. Sachels, &c. Wallace & Cummings Block, Main street. sept23'70

KING MRS. E., Milliner and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c. Corner Main and Baker st. sept23'70.

DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main st's. sept23'70

CLARK MRS. R. B., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

FREEDOM.

LOCKHART, DR. J. R. se30'70

COOPER T. L., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c. se30'70

MERCER, PA.

MCCANDLESS & MILLER, Attorneys at Law Mercer, Pa. ja6'71-1y

VANPORT.

CORNELIUS J. M. & CO., dealers in general Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest prices paid for country produce. Railroad street, Vanport.

ESTRAY STEER

Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber in Brighton township about the 15th of October last, a red and white muley steer, supposed to be two years old last spring. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law for estrays requires. JOHN ANDREWS.

Brighton tp., Nov. 5, 1872.

GIRLS WANTED.

FIVE FIRST CLASS HANDS ON PANTS AND VESTS. None but first class need apply.

S. & J. SNELLENBURG, Merchant Tailors, mar24'71 Broadway, New Brighton.

Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—A. W. Acheson.
Associates—Milton Lawrence.
Joseph C. Wilson.
Prothonotary—John Caughey.
Clerk of Court—John C. Hart.
Sheriff—John Graebing.
Register & Recorder—Darius Singleton.
Treasurer—Charles P. Wallace.
Commissioners—Joseph Brittain.
Samuel Torrence.
Hugh J. Marshall.
Clerk of Commissioners—John McGown.
Counsel to Commissioners—Henry Hice.
Coroner—Daniel Corbus.
Auditors—Jas. H. Christy.
Smith Curtis.
Wm. C. Hunter.
District Attorney—J. H. McCreery.
County Surveyor—D. M. Daugherty.
Jury Commissioners—James Warnock, Robert Potter.
Directors of the Poor—Robert Cooper. Hiram Reed, Samuel Gibson.
Trustees of Academy—D. P. Lowary, S. J. Cross, John Murray, Samuel Magaw, Henry Hice, Mattison Darragh, Benj. C. Critchlow, James M. Smith.

TERMS OF COURT.

Third Monday of March, second Monday of June first Monday of September, and second Monday of November.

BEAVER.

CHURCHES.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. D. P. Lowary, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev William H. Locke, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 2d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

St. James Lodge A. Y. M., No. 457—S. B. Wilson, W. M., J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.

Occidental Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 720—A. G. White, N. G., J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

Banking House—Thomas McCreery.

BRIDGEWATER.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dempsey Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pasator. ces every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal (Colored)—C. Asbury, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

A. M. E. Zion (Colored)—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Enola Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 163—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hurst's Dry Good Store.

Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 366—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every uesday evening.

Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 116—D. Shumaker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., D. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 2d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

ROCHESTER.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. T. S. Hodgson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.—Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal, (German) | Rev. —— Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Lutheran—Rev. H. Reck. Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

First German Evang. Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P M.

Catholic—Rev. Mr. Gunkle, Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thursday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Amaranth Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 294—C R Blanchard, W. C. T.; Emil Smith, W. S. Meets every Wednesday even'g in Conwgy's Hall.

Rochester Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 229—J. R. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. Meets every Friday before full moon.

Eureka, Chapter R. A. M., No. 167, meets in Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. M. E. H. P., S. B. Wilson; Secretary, John Conway.

FREEDOM.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. E. B. Webster, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M., and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

M. E. German—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.; and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHURCHES.

Friends—Meeting at 11 A. M. every Sunday.

Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services, 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 2½ P. M.

Church of God—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Baptist—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Episcopal—Rev. J. P. Taylor, Rector Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.

First Methodist Church—Rev. F. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 301—E. B Alexander, W. C. T., Lydia E. Johnson, W. S. Meets every Thursday evening.

Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.

Union Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 259—R. L. MacGowan, W. M., R. Covert, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

National Bank Beaver County—John Miner, President, Edward Hoops, Cashier, Broadway.

Banking House—R. E. & H. Hoopes, Broadway.

Young Men's Library Association—Joseph Bentley, President; Hiram Platt, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

BEAVER FALLS.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Roller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Meinodist—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services, every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday-school at 2½, P. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Albert Dilworth, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 ½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A M and 7½ P M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., 478—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. Wm. H. Grim, W. M.; Wm. Bower, S. W.; J. L. B. Dawson, S. W.; S. M. Hawkins, Treas; Ch. Molter, Sec. *Harmony Chapter*, 206. Meets first Monday each month. E. A. Noble, H. P.; W. H. Grim, K.; A. Tomlinson, S.; P. Martsolf Treas.; H. C. Patterson, Sec. *Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No.* 622—W. H. Hoon, N. G., James M. Nugent, Sec'y. Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Economy Savings Institute—Henry Hice, Pres't., John Reeves, Cashier.

PHILLIPSBURG.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Huddleston Pastor. Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 6½ o'clock. Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 P. M.

Lutheran—German—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, and Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. *English*—Rev. Mr Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

Presbyterian—Rev. W. G. Taylor, Chaplain at Pennsylvania Institute for Soldiers' Orphans. Services in Chapel at 2 o'clock, and lecture in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE AND FARM.

A Dangerous Paper.

The green paper used to wrap about lozenges, sold in shops, railroad cars, and on street corners, has long been suspected to contain arsenic, and with the view of ascertaining the facts by analysis, we recently purchased a roll of lozenges covered by this paper.

A qualitative examination of the papers afforded all the characteristic reaction for arsenic and copper. The wrapper contained twenty square inches of paper. Of this sixteen were taken for quantitative analysis. The result of the examination showed this portion contained 1516 grammes, or 2.34 grains of metallic arsenic.

This is equivalent to 2.94 grains in the whole of the wrapper, a quantity sufficient to destroy life in an adult person. Children in all parts of the country are allowed to purchase the lozenges covered with this poisonous paper, and the rolls are often put into the hands of infants, as a plaything. As everything goes into the mouth of young children, it is easy to see that no more dangerous substance can pass into a family than packages of confectionery. It is quite probable that instances of poisoning have occurred from this cause, which have been of a serious or fatal character. There should be laws prohibiting the use of poisonous papers for any purpose.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

Cooking Food for Stock.

The advantage of cooking food for stock, especially milch cows and young stock, is fast becoming one of the settled questions in agriculture. We hardly know a dairyman who does not pour boiling water over his cut hay and meal or bran, even if he does not cook it by steaming. It is found to ecomise feed, to increase the flow of milk and promote appetite. Cows will eat much more of cut hay and feed streamed or moistened with boiling water, than they will of dry food; and we hold it is the true policy of the dairyman to induce his cows to eat *as much* as possible, as the more they take in by the way of food, the more will be given out in the form of milk. To stint cows at all in an ample supply of proper food to keep up nutriment, and promote milk secretion, can only be called "a penny wise and a pound foolish" policy. It will not pay. When roots are also boiled or steamed, the nutritive matter they contain is more fully developed, and the same weight of roots produces larger results, both in the condition of the cow and in her milk secretion. — *Practical Farmer.*

Hints for Housekeepers.

Frozen custard is a nice dish for dessert and easily prepared. Boil two quarts of rich milk. Beat eight eggs and a teacupful of sugar, stirring all the while. Pour the whole mixture into your kettle, and let it come to a boil, stirring it constantly. Then take it off the fire, and let it become cold. Flavor it with whatever essence you prefer. Then freeze it.

A Pennsylvania lady, after an experience of twenty twenty-two years, gives the following method of treating milk for making butter in winter. Strain the milk in the tin pans, filling only half full—a little more or less will make no difference, then as soon as convenient set the pans of milk on the stove, where let them remain until a roughness or wrinkled appearance on the top of the milk is noticed (if the milk gets too hot the only harm will be less cream,) then take it in the milk room or cellar in a cool place until the next day, when it is generally ready to skim. When treated in this way it will not do to skim much under forty-eight hours.

My plan is to skim morning and night's milking both at the same time in winter. It does not hurt butter for the cream to sour—rather aids in churning, making butter come sooner. The cream kettle I keep in the cellar until the day or evening before I wish to churn; then, if convenient, set near a coal stove or one that fire is kept in all night. In the morning, before churning, try with a thermometer; it should be at the temperature of sixty-two degrees. If not convenient to set the cream near a warm stove, setting the kettle in hot water will answer every purpose. Many persons object to heating the milk, because the milk sometimes burns to the bottom of the pans.

To avoid this, set pans containing water on the stove and place the pans with milk in these, and the difficulty is at once avoided. If butter needs coloring I would prefer carrot, which is prepared by scraping off the outside and washing, then grate into a small portion of the cream and strain this into the whole. I would say never wash butter, use as little water about butter as possible. This is my experience, having washed butter to my satisfaction, always having it go strong in a few days after. I have tested many ways to avoid heating milk in winter, but have found nothing as satisfactory as what I have given.

Agricultural Exhibition.

If a man goes to one of these exhibitions with his eyes open, he will learn, more than in any other place, the importance of combining brain and hand labor. It is by the application of brain and hand labor that the horses, cattle, sheep and swine, have attained a state of prefection. By spending a day among the best specimens of these animals, a farmer even of moderate brain capacity will learn the ways and means of improving his own stock, and of raising larger crops at a less expenditure, and gain much other useful information.

The occupation of the farmer develops the whole man. Though he may not know it, or be able to define any of the sciences, he must, to some extent, become a chemist, botanist and naturalist; this, too, while working year after year without opening a book on any of those subjects. Labor and thought should go hand and hand, lending their aid to each other. And as he labors and thinks, he will occasionally catch an idea of the source of that sunshine that lights up even the log cabin, as nothing but a faithful and loving wife can do. It is as much a duty and should be the pleasure of every farmer to seek, by all laudable means, to increase and prolong these beams of sunshine, as it is to provide food and shelter for those dependent on him.

As a means to this end, he should encourage every effort made by wife and children to make and exhibit at these gatherings such articles of utility and taste as may come within their means. They doubtless would like to enjoy becoming part and parcel in these agricultural jubilees. What a change from the routine of daily toil to ride a few miles to see what others have done in the various departments of industry, and learn at what a trifling expense many things can be made tnat will contribute to the convenience and adornment of the house!—*Lansing Republican.*

Cross Breeding of Hens.

In deciding whether we are to keep pure or cross breeds, we are to keep in view our particular aims. If the purpose is to obtain eggs, it is generally better to use the pure breeds, because the most eggs are produced by those species which do not set, and this trait is very apt to disappear in crossing; at least it is not regularly preserved. A sitting and a non-sitting breed, produce a cross that sits in almost every case; two non-sitting breeds produce a cross of which by far the greater part are setters. If it is intended to raise fowls for the table, there is much advantage in making a cross, or at least no good reason for keeping the races pure. The first generation from a proper cross produces hardy chickens, of rapid growth and good constitution. Beyond one generation, however, it is not advisable to continue the cross.—*The Poultry World.*

A PUDDING without eggs can be made by taking one cup of rice to one half gallon milk and one cup of sugar. Bake until the rice is done. I think it much nicer than with eggs. Flavor to your taste.

WHEN we cannot rejoice in God as our song, let us stay upon him as our strength.

New Advertisements.

TRUE TIME FOR $1.
50,000 SOLD.
Magnetic Time-Keeper, Compass and Indicator. A perfect GEM for the pocket of every traveler, trader, boy, farmer and for EVERYBODY desiring a reliable time-keeper, and also a superior compass. Usual watch size, steel works, glass crystal, all in a neat OROIDE case. WARRANTED to denote *correct time* and to keep in order—if fairly used—for three years. *Nothing like it!* This perfect triumph of mechanism will be sent in a neat case, prepaid to any address, for only $1; 3 for $2. Circulars sent free. Try one. Order from the manufacturers. VERMONT NOVELTY WORKS, Battleboro, Vt. [nov6-1m

CLAIM AGENCY,
OLDEST IN THE STATE.
B. F. BROWN & CO.,
116 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA
Collect Pensions, Bounties, Prize Money, &c. Special attention paid to suspended and rejected claims. Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. [sept13-6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration have been granted to me this day upon the estate of Ebenezer Hatch, deceased, late of New Brighton, Pa. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the same will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them to me properly authenticated for settlement.
B. C. CRITCHLOW, Adm'r.
New Brighton, Pa., Oct. 7, 1872 -25-6t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE MARTHA JANE McMURTRIE, DEC'D.
Letters testamentary having been duly granted to the subscriber upon the estate of Martha Jane McMurtrie, deceased, all persons having claims or demands against said estate will make known the same, and those indebted will please make payment to ROBERT GORSUCH, Ex'r.,
oct4-6t Service P. O. Beaver County, Pa.

JOSEPH C. BAILIFF. THOMAS BROWN.
BAILIFF & BROWN,
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS
NO. 55 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
Agitators and Tanks lined by a new process, with Hydro-Atmospheric Blow Pipe. feb17'71-1

LAPIERRE HOUSE,
No. 48 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, ALE, BEER, &c., always on hand in the Bar. Oysters stewed in every style.
mar3'71-1y C. B. STEIN, Proprietor.

MELCHIOR HASLEY,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS
OF EVERY VARIETY.
NO. 188 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Particular attention paid to Custom Work.
feb10'71-1y

ALLEGHENY CARPET STORE.
WETTY BROTHERS,
106 FEDERAL STREET.
ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.
CARPETS,
RICH, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL,
WINDOW SHADES,
LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c.,
All Grades, all Styles and prices.
Our Stock of English and American Brussels embraces as fine styles as can be found in any market.
Special reduction to Ministers and Churches.
apr3-6m

JOHN M. BUCK & CO.,
Agents for James E. Stanbury's Celebrated BALTIMORE OYSTERS.
ALSO DEALERS IN
CAN, BUCKET AND SHELL OYSTERS, ALL KINDS FRESH FISH, GAME, CANNED FRUITS, &c., &c.
184 *Liberty st. & 44 Diamond Market,*
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders solicited and promptly filled at lowest price. [feb24-1y

F. A. OVERING,
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Wire Window Shades, Office & Counter Railing, &c
NO. 10 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
Wire Cloth, Sand Screens, Fire Guards, Nursery Stove Guards, Hat and Cap Stands, Bonnet Stands, Hanging Moss Baskets, Rat and Mouse Traps, Dog Muzzles, Sieves and Riddles, Flower Stands &c. Wire Figures, Fenders, Hat Trees.
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We will present one of the above beautiful Chromos to each subscriber to either of the following papers:
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Are made by *The Saturday Evening Post* and *The Lady's Friend*. A beautiful Chromo of the
CHILD-PROPHET "SAMUEL,"
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ONLY $1 A YEAR. 8 PAGES.
The Best Family Paper.
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THE WEEKLY NEW YORK SUN. Eight pages, 56 columns. $1 a year or less than 2 cents a number. Send your Dollar.
Address THE SUN, New York City.

BORROWED OR STOLEN,
From the subscriber, a SET OF CART HARNESS, on or about the 15th of October last. If the party having the harness in possession will return it without delay, and pay expenses, he will incur no further trouble.
DANIEL BANARD.
Beaver Falls, Nov. 30, '72.—dec13-3t

New Advertisements.

BRADBURY PIANO FORTES.
ESTABLISHED IN 1854.
OVER 10,000 MANUFACTURED.
NO BETTER INSTRUMENT IN THE MARKET.
THE BRADBURY THE
NATIONAL PIANO of the COUNTRY.
READ THE FACTS.
Mrs. U. S. Grant uses in her family the Bradbury and says: "I am perfectly delighted with it."
Theodore Tilton says: "I have had the beautiful Piano so long that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children. In fact if you were to ask the children I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me. It speaks every day the year round and never looses its voice. I wish its owner could do half so well."
LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.
PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1868.
T. G. SMITH & Co.—*Gents*—Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction to my family and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in finish and power. I heartily wish you success as successor to the late Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly,
M. SIMPSON.
Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C., Decides the Bradbury to be the National Piano of the country.
Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington D. C., "The Bradbury is exquisitely and beautifully proportioned. We are delighted with ours."
Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., calls the Bradbury the Piano for the Interior.
P. M. General Cresswell and Mrs. Cresswell.—"All our friends admire the delightful tones of the Bradbury, used at our receptions."
Robert Bonner, New York Ledger—"At any time will drop the lines of 'Dexter,' to listen to the tones of the Bradbury."
Grand Central Hotel, New York—"In preference to all others, we selected the Bradbury Pianos for our parlors. Our guests pronounce them splendid."
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.—"Have always used the Bradbury Pianos in our parlors, and take pleasure in recommending them."
Hon. John Simpson, M. P., Canada, says: "The Bradbury can't be excelled. The best in the Dominion."
M. Simpson, Bishop M. E. Church, Philadelphia. "We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."
E. S. Janes, Bishop M. E. Church, N. Y.—"We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."
Rev. Dr. John McClinton, Drew Theological Seminary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury is unequalled."
T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia—"We have used for years, and can recommend the Bradbury Piano."
Philip Phillips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Piano in my family for years."
W. G. Fischer, Professor of Music, Girard College, Philadelphia. "I use as my family Piano, the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend them."
Rev. Daniel Curry, Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect."
Theodore Tilton, Editor Independent: "If you were to ask my children, I am afraid they would say they liked our Bradbury almost as well as they like me."
Dr. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate. "I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music it cannot be excelled."
Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York. "My Bradbury has stood longer in tune, and sounds better than any Piano in my District."
Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Evangelist. "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none superior."
Sands Street Church Brooklyn, St. Luke's M. E. Church, and a host of other churches use the Bradbury Piano in their Lecture and School Rooms, also the Conservatories and prominent Hotels in the United States.
John Caughey, Beaver Pa., purchased from me three years ago a No. 6 Bradbury, and says: "There is no better, or sweeter toned, or more desirable Piano, according to my judgment and experience, than my Piano. It has given entire satisfaction, and grows better as it becomee older."
Wm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1871, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, which has proven to be a superior instrument in every respect.
Miss Mary McGaffick also owns and uses a Bradbury.
I WILL SELL THE
BRADBURY
AT NEARLY
WHOLESALE PRICES,
From $50 to $100 cheaper than elsewhere. Will order them
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY,
NEW YORK,
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
A $650 PIANO FOR $400.
ORGANS
OF THE
BEST CLASS
Ordered at the lowest rates
BELOW PITTSBURGH PRICES.
WILL SELL
PIANOS OF OTHER MANUFACTURERS
AT THE
LOWEST RATES.
Call before purchasing and see
SMITH CURTIS, Agent.
nov6 RADICAL OFFICE, BEAVER.

Miscellaneous.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Wall Paper,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LOOKING GLASSES,
LADIES' AND GENTS'
LEATHER TRAVELING SATCHELS.
Also a Stock of TRUNKS.
My stock comprises all the latest styes and most desirable patterns, and having been bought for cash, direct from the Manufactories, I am enabled to offer greater inducements to buyers than can be found at any establishment in the county, in the line of Window Shades and Wall Paper. Where satisfaction is not full and perfect, we offer to the purchaser the privilege of exchanging. Before you buy look at our stock and compare our prices.
B. MULHEIM.
WALL PAPER FURNISHED AND HUNG, CEILINGS DECORATED, PANNELINGS IN WALNUT, OAK AND MAPLE,
Imitation of Frescoe work in plain tints, with Mouldings, Brackets, &c., done in the latest styles.
Orders left with B. MULHEIM, Bridgewater, will be promptly attended to.
mar6-tf A. G. WHITE, Beaver, Pa

SPEYERER & SONS
ARE RECEIVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS FROM THE EAST, BOUGHT AT LOWEST CASH PRICES,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE, HOLLOW WARE, LOPE AND OAKUM, FAHNESTOCK'S AND FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD, PAINTS,
(DRY AND IN OIL),
And a LARGE STOCK of OIL.
ALSO 100 BARRELS CANTON CITY FLOUR.
100 " FALCON "
15 HOGSHEADS OF N. O. SUGAR.
30 BARRELS OF N. O. MOLASSES.
150 KEGS OF WHEELING NAILS.
10 TENS OF WHEELING IRON.
AT
SPEYERER & SONS'
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

A. S. HARVEY,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries,
QUEENSWARE,
WINDOW GLASS, HARDWARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE, AND NOTIONS,
CORNER BRIDGE AND MARKET STREETS,
dec28'70-1y-se15-1my8 BRIDGEWATER, PA.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY
AND
REPAIR SHOP!
JOHN THORNILEY, PROPRIETOR.
STOVES,
GREAT REPUBLIC,
THE BEST
COOKING STOVE IN USE,
WITH THE
EXTENSION TOP.
STANDS UNRIVALLED.
1,000 NAMES ATTEST ITS MERITS.
THORNILEY'S
NEW ADJUSTIBLE GRATE
Throws our more heat with less fuel and less dust than any other.
ENGINES AND CASTINGS
OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.
REASONABLE RATES TO ALL.
aug16-1y JOHN THORNILEY.

FOR SALE.
I offer for sale my frame house and lot on Ohio street, in the BOROUGH of PHILLIPSBURG, containing FIVE ROOMS with portico, pantry and a cellar underneath the whole house. The lot has a front of 65 feet by 245 in depth, is fenced, with good fruit, 20 bearing Concord grape vines, and a first rate cistern with chain pump, near the premises. Price $1,100—half cash, the balance in payments to suit the purchasers. Enquire of the undersigned on the premises.
sept13-6m. GEORGE G. GURTH.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
BOSTON AND ITS DESTRUCTION.
A full, detailed and graphic account of the origin, progress, suffering, losses and incidents of the great conflagration. A rare chance for agents, as every person wants to know the full particulars of this great disaster. Sent by mail for 50 cents.
WILLIAM FLINT,
dec6-1m. Philadelphia, Pa., or Cincinnati, O.

FOR JOB PRINTING GO TO THE RADICAL OFFICE.

Dentistry.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. MURRAY, of Bridgewater, uses all the latest styles of plate for artificial teeth that possess any merit, and fills teeth with gold and silver in the best and most approved manner. He will do work as cheap as the cheapest, and guarantee the faithful and honest performance of every operation, or return the money. Give him a call.
feb4'70;1y.

Hardware.

J. S. WINANS
DEALER IN
HARDWARE, IRON, GLASS, AND RICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
EAST SIDE BROADWAY,
Agent for WOOD'S MOWER AND REAPER.
dec25'68:1y NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Miscellaneous.

INSTANT RELIEF FOR THE ASTHMA.
Having been afflicted with that terrible complaint, completely unfitting me for business for weeks at a time, for the last twelve years, and at last found a Remedy that gives INSTANT AND COMPLETE RELIEF, I have concluded to have it prepared for sale, so that others similarly afflicted can receive the benefit of it, assuring them that *it will do all, and more, than is promised for it*, and that persons once using will never be without it, as *as numerous others who have tried it can testify.*
It can be had at the Drug Store of WILLIAM L. BUECHLINE, Rochester, Pa., or will be sent by mail to any person enclosing $1, and ten cents for postage, and addressing CHAS. B. HURST,
nov18'70-1y Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

BRUCE & BARKER,
HOUSE, SIGN & FRESCO PAINTERS
GRAINERS, GLAZIERS AND
PAPER HANGING,
MAIN STREET, (opposite the Bank),
BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.
We give especial attention to all kinds of Sign and Fresco Painting, and guarantee all of our work to give satisfaction, both in price and material.
mar24'72—1y.

J. M. FIFE & CO.,
BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.
Manufacturers of
COOKING, HEATING, AND PARLOR STOVES.
of different styles and finish.
The Designs are of the latest patterns and are highly approved, being chaste and beautiful in appearance. oc28'70-1y

TWO POPULAR LECTURES,
"SMOKE" AND "RUTS,"
BY REV. J. BENSON HAMILTON,
OF BOSTON, MASS.
Churches or Lecture Committees desiring a pleasing and instructive entertainment, can secure the services of Mr. Hamilton upon reasonable terms. He is now making arrangements for a lecture tour through the West early in the fall. His lectures have been received with marked success in New England, as a few selected notices will show:
WHAT THEY SAY OF "SMOKE."
It was a keen and humorous exposure of the "Sham and Show" of life. His description of the peculiarities of some Smoky men elicited bursts of laughter and applause. He was funny and instructive both.—*Boston Transcript.*
It was a humorous lecture illustrated by an abundance of witty and satirical anecdotes, exhibiting the very superior descriptive powers of the speaker, and showed in well defined style the value of the real and true.—*Abington Standard.*
The lecture was received with laughter and applause, as it revealed clouds of "Smoke" where most people seldom look for fire.—*Somerville Journal.*
The feast of reason and flow of soul produced such laughter and applause that it is confidently believed that certain dyspeptics in the audience were permanently cured. Fast young men, extremely fashionable young ladies, old fogy preachers, intriguing politicians, spread eagle orators and various other personages would best avoid hearing this lecture if they are afraid of sensible criticism.—*Barnstable Patriot.*
For circular, containing terms, notices of the press and recommendations of lecture committees, and to make engagements, address
J. BENSON HAMILTON,
Care "American Homes,"

"THE CHRISTIAN GRACES." | FAITH, HOPE CHARITY.
"*And now abideth Faith, Hope, and Charity; these three, but the greatest of these is Charity.*"
Nothing has appeared in religious art for a long time so pure, and tender, and beautiful, as this new picture. The grouping of the figures is grace itself; and the countenances of such heavenly sweetness, that it seems as if the artist must have seen them in a vision.
This rare and elegant $5 line and stipple steel engraving is SENT FREE to every subscriber to "ARTHUR'S ILLUSTRATED HOME MAGAZINE for 1873." Price of Magazine, $2.50 a year. Sample numbers, 15 cents.
LOCAL CANVASSING AGENTS wanted everywhere. Large commissions and territory guaranteed. Send for Agent's Confidential Circular. You can hardly show the "CHRISTIAN GRACES" to any person of taste or religious feeling without getting a subscriber. Address T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. jan3-1m

IRON AND TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.
I herewith offer for sale two of the best and most valuable Iron Properties in the State of Tennessee. One tract about 5 miles below Fort Donelson, containing
10,000 ACRES,
known as the "*Iron Mountain Furnace Lands,*" with abundance of rich Ore, Wood and Limestone, and within ¼ to ½ mile of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, also including about twenty *Small Farms.*
The *other Tract* fronts a mile on the Tennessee river, near Fort Henry, including
8,000 ACRES,
part of which is rich river bottom, the balance covered with the best kind of timber, such as White and Black Oak, Poplar, Hickory, Maple, Ash, &c.; underlaid with the best of Ore. Both tracts are in Stewart county.
ALSO,
Two valuable Tracts of Timber Land in Houston county, one of 1,970 acres, within half a mile of the Louisville & Memphis R. R., and 1½ miles east of the County Seat. One other Tract half a mile west of the County Seat, with the Railroad passing through one corner, containing 950 acres. Both of these tracts have a large amount of White Oak and Yellow Poplar Timber, and well adapted for farming.
ALSO,
Several Farms in Dickson county, on the Nashville & North Western R. R.
Any of the above Properties are as represented, with good titles to each. Any of the above lands can be bought at one-half their value, and other good property will be taken as part pay if desired. For full description call on or address
C. BERINGER,
DEALER IN REAL ESTATE,
jan3-1m 116 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$250 A MONTH, $250.
WE WANT 10,000 AGENTS, MALE OR FEMALE.
To make the above amount, selling BRIDE'S COMBINATION NEEDLE CASE AND PORTE MONNAIE. This is an article of absolute necessity with every lady, and pays a large profit. For Circular and terms address
PITTSBURGH SUPPLY COMPANY,
dec6-3m. Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOCAL ITEMS.

J. H. Christy, Holt post-office, will receive all kinds of produce in exchange for goods, and will pay the highest prices of the market.

Notice.—The undersigned would inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to repair any and all Sewing Machines that may be brought to him, at Bridgewater. Having had several years' experience, he will guarantee satisfaction. W. D. CARTER.

Christy's store at Holt, is continually being replenished with new goods, fresh groceries, and a general assortment of boots and shoes.

Don't Hawk, Hawk, Spit, Spit, Blow, Blow, and disgust everybody with your Catarrah and its offensive odor, when Dr. Sage's Catarrah Remedy will speedily destroy all odor and arrest the discharge. 614.

J. H. Christy, of Raccoon township, has on hand and is constantly receiving a good assortment of goods, consisting of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware, etc., which he will sell at the very lowest rates. Quick sales and small profits is his motto.

Oldest and Best.

The Singer Sewing Machine the Pioneer of all Others—Good, Better, Best, and Now Beyond Competition, for surpassing Excellence—The First Introduction Here. It cannot be denied that the Singer Sewing Machine is the PIONEER of all other inventions of this description. That the inventor possessed an original mind, of almost illimitable inventive power, is demonstrated by this fact of precedence and that all other machines since brought into use were but feiot imitations and defective devices to evade the patent laws. The Singer Machine was good from the first—it became better as time wore on; the wonderfully inventive faculties of the constructor of the first Sewing Machine brought into requisition to correct defects and render them more and more adapted to the wants of a progressive age. The mind which could conceive the idea of this matchless labor-saving machine, was surely capable of reaching a grandeur in this branch of mechanical art not attainable by others. It has now reached a point of perfection which places it far in advance of all others for simplicity and ease of working—the beauty and durability of its stitches—its adaptability to all kinds of work—and freedom from any liability to get out of repair, with other manifold advantages that render it at once preferable to any and all others ever introduced.

R. STRAW & Co., General Agents, No. 10 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Everybody in Raccoon township knows where Christy's store is, and also know that Harvey will do the fair thing in a trade. He has a good stock of goods on hand which he will sell cheap.

Go to Christy's; he is a clever fellow and will give you the best kind of a bargain.

Go to Christy's.

Shenango Presbytery—Temperance.—The committee appointed to prepare a minute in regard to the law of the Commonwealth proposing a vote on the sale of intoxicating drinks, which election will be held before our next meeting, propose the following:

1. *Resolved*, That this Presbytery, in the exercise of their function as a testifying body, do most earnestly and solemnly testify: First, against the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, as inevitably tending to make drunkards, and to the spread of the worst evil known in our country. Second, against all such social habits among our people as tend to encourage the use of such drinks. Third, against all supineness and neglect of ministers, elders and people of christian duty in regard to this matter. "To him that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is a sin." James 4:11.

2. *Resolved*, That our ministers be requested to preach in favor of voting liquor out of our bounds and that they perform such other labors as may lead to the spread of sound principles. That elders, deacons and members of our congregations be exhorted to use diligently all lawful and honorable means to carry the vote against the nefarious traffic of intoxicating drinks.

3. *Resolved*, That it be earnestly recommended that special and earnest prayer be offered that God will influence the hearts of voters to do right in this great matter.

4. *Resolved*, That this paper be published in the Presbyterian *Banner* and in the county papers of Mercer, Lawrence and Beaver.

S. C. REED, Stated Clerk.

Go to Christy's.

PADDY'S VERSION OF EXCELSIOR.

BY G. W. H.

'Twas growing dark so terrible fasht.
When through a town up the mountain there pasht
A broth of a boy, to his neck in the shnow:
As he walked his shalalah he swung to and fro,
Saying, "It's up to the top I'm bound to go,
Be jabers!"

He looked mortial sad, and his eyes were as bright
As a fire of turf on a cowld winther night,
And divil a word that he said could ye tell
As he opened his mouth and let out a yell,
"It's up to the top of the mountain I'll go,
Onless covered up with this bothersome shnow,
Be jabers!"

Through the windows he saw as he traveled along,
The light of the candles and fires so warm;
But a big chunk of ice hung over his head;
Wid a shnivil and groan, "By St. Patrick!" he said,
"It's up to the very tip-top I will rush,
And then if it falls it's not meself it'll crush,
Be jabers!"

"Whist a bit!" said an owld man, whose head was as white
As the shnow that fell down on that miserable night;
"Shure ye'll fall in the wather, me bit of a lad,
For the night is so dark and the walkin' so bad"
Bedad! he'd not light to a word that was said,
But he'd go till the top if he went on his head,
Be jabers!

A bright buxom young girl, such as like to be kissed,
Axed him wadn't he shtop, and how could he resist?
So snapping his finger and winkling his eye,
While shmiling upon her, he made this reply—
"Faith I meant to kape on till I got to the top,
But as your shwate self has axed me I may as well shtop,
Be jabers!"

He shtopped all night and he shtopped all day,
And ye mustn't be axing when he did go away:
Fur wouldn't he be a bastely gossoon
To be lavin' his darlint in the shwate honeymoon?
Whin the owld man has parties enough and to spare,
Shure he moight as well stay, if he's comfortable there,
Be jabers!

Go to Christy's.

The time is now coming for public sales, and the place to get bills printed is at THE RADICAL office.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The Wellsboro *Agitator* of January 7, says: The new Opera House was inaugurated last week, Monday night by the performance of a New Years Cantata, for the benefit of the Baptist church of this place. The performance was well attended, and elicited frequent applause from the spectators.

—John S. Pawson & Co., of London, England, dealers in Manchester goods, have failed, with liabilities reported to be $15,000,000.

—The regular army consists of 5 batteries of artillery, 10 regiments of cavalry, 25 regiments of infantry and 1 battalion of engineers.

—One of the Erie Railroad counsel states that the suit against Commodore Vanderbilt was to be pressed at once, and they were confident of recovering at least three and a half million dollars.

—The Robinson House, at Emporia, Kansas, was burned on Thursday; loss, $25,000.

—Many persons were in the New York bay all Friday night on boats which were lost in the fog.

—A fire broke out in the engine room of Doxey & Co's factory, at Anderson, Ind., on Friday night totally destroying the building and contents. Loss estimated at from $7,000 to $10,000; partially insured.

—Sixty persons died of small-pox in Boston last week.

—We regret to notice that the venerable mother of John A. Smull, Rresident clerk of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, is dead. She was an estimable lady, and was extensively known.

—General Tom Thumb visited the Mint in Philadelphia Saturday. He looks much older and stouter than when last there and sports a large moustache and goatee.

—The friends in this section of Mr. John W. Pittock, of the Pittsburgh *Leader*, will regret to hear that he has lost his wife, to whom he had been wedded only twelve months.

—Quite a desperate fight is reported to have occurred on the Mechanic's street bridge, Pittsburgh, on Sunday night, between two ladies and two men, in which knives were freely used.

—A meeting of the Pittsburgh Bar was held Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, in District Court Room, No. 2, to take suitable action in reference to the death of Hon. John P. Penney.

—Says the morning *Mail*: On Sunday Judges McKennan and McCandless, of the United States Court, together with Hon. H. Bucher Swope and the officials of the Court left for Erie, where a session of the United States Court will be opened on Wednesday, probably. The list of cases is not as heavy as usual.

—The friends of Edmund Perry, of Allegheny, feel considerable anxiety relative to the personal welfare of that gentleman, he having disappeared last week without letting any of his acquaintances know that such was his intention, and it is thought that some ill has befallen him. Mr. Perry has been engaged for a long time at Douthett's dry goods store, on Federal street, and for over a year past boarded at the Girard House.

—The Pittsburgh *Mail* says: On Saturday evening a lad named Sigmond, whose parents reside on East street, Allegheny, was dangerously wounded by the accidental discharge of a revolver. It appears while handling the revolver, one of the chambers was discharged. The ball entered Sigmond's head near the eye, passed around and lodged near the base of the brain. The lad's injuries are said to be of a serious character, and his recovery is considered doubtful.

—The Boston *Traveller* publishes a very interesting account of the organization and character of the Credit Mobilier. It tells of the manner in which it did business with members of Congress, how it got a bill through Congress, the provision being concealed in the tail of the army bill; and by it the United States Government is to pay the interest for thirty years on its own bonds issued for the benefit of the Pacific Railroad. The railroad company, and by shrewd arrangement of the Mobilier, the shareholders of the latter, and the members of Congress whose stock was in Oakes Ames' name, got the benefit of interest on sixty-five millions of United States bonds for thirty years.

—The express train from Albany to New York on which Governor Dix was a passenger, narrowly escaped being thrown over an embankment twenty feet high on Friday afternoon. The engine, tender and baggage car were thrown off the track by a broken rail, sending the engine ploughing its way a distance of thirty yards, when it suddenly stopped. All on board escaped injury.

—In the National Senate the Indian appropriation bill was discussed at considerable length, considerable opposition to some of the amendments being developed.

—Reports have been made to Secretary Belknap on the advisability of reserving the island of Yerba Buena (or Goat Island) for military purposes and on the question of ceding a portion of said island to railroads.

—Senator Wilson has introduced a bill providing for a commission to inquire into the results of the legalized traffic in intoxicating liquors.

—The New York *Times* says: "There is in the Republican party, a few men who imagining themselves the entire organization, and it is these men who are dangerous at such a time as this. Some of them may not be corrupt, but they are deluded with the idea that the way to party success in the future is to seize every possible office for the present benefit of party hacks. This was the creed of the Tammany Ring, and any party which adopts it must certainly soon resort to practices as corrupt, and in the end meet with a fate as ignominious."

—We are glad to notice that the Post-master General has agreed to give to the Philadelphia International Steamship Company the contract for carrying mails to Europe. The contract price, $150,000 per year, while very far from being sufficient to support the line, will have the effect of giving to it stability from the start, and the wisdom of the Government in giving this encouragement and substantial aid to the new corporation is worthy of commendation.

—Mrs. Bonaparte, the widow of the ex-Emperor of France, will, it is rumored, shortly issue a proclamation to the effect that she has assumed the regency during the minority of the Prince Imperial. Precisely what Mrs. Bonaparte is regent of, it is somewhat difficult to say, and, so far as we can see, there seems to be no particular reason for limiting her regency to the coming of age of her hopeful son. There is no earthly objection to her being a regent all her life, if she wants to be. It is a species of performance that amuse her and injures nobody else.

—Our Government has called Cuba to account for its administration of affairs in Cuba, and particularly for its toleration of slavery. Such is the inference to be drawn from Mr. Fish's instructions to General Sickles, our minister at Madrid. Mr. Fish talks vigorously, and, after calling attention to the strictness with which this Government has maintained its neutrality, says: "We certainly have reason to expect that the great stain upon our watchfulness to thwart those schemes, occasioned by the long duration of hostilities in Cuba, should have some termination through a cessation of the cause which hitherto has been supposed to make it necessary for the discharge of our duties as neutral." There was a time not very distant, either, when language like this would have been made a *casus belli*. But we progress.

—The heaviest fall of snow known for years is reported throughout Central Illinois. The snow is a foot deep and is a welcome visitor, as that section of the country has been suffering from an unprecedented drought.

So Nice to be Engaged.—Every one must have noticed the great difference, as a general thing, between the conduct of the betrothed man and the young betrothed woman. He, the braver and stronger of the two, is utterly confused and bashful, and seeks to make a secret of the fact. She, on the contrary, tries to parade it, is proud of it, assumes a certain air of proprietorship over him, and offers to her friends little delicate confidences as to how dreadfully jealous he is if she looks at any one else. The cause of this is just one thing—the man is in love, the girl is not.

I have studied human nature, I have looked into the depts of hearts, I have made man and woman the study of my life, and I aver that the girl in love is rarer than the black rose. She simply has for her lover the same feeling that the young mother has for her baby. She has an anxious desire to see to him for life, to make sure that he is comfortable, that his buttons are all right, and that his food is what it ought to be. She understands that he is in love with her, and rejoices in the knowledge. The idea of losing his love is madness to her, but of herself she does not understand it.

A woman who is not selfish, and greedy, and mean, who does not smile on any one who can give her fine clothes and grand establishment, overflows with the mother feeling all her life. She expends it on her dolls in childhood, on her poodle, or her kitten, or her canary afterward, and, when the time comes, on her lover. Many a man would lose a great deal of his conceit and vanity if he knew just how the girl whom he supposed to be in love with him really felt. She, also, would be surprised to hear that she was not in love at all, but only delighted to have some one in love with her.—*Ex.*

Brainards' Musical World opens its tenth annual volume with increased attractions. The first of a series of descriptive articles, giving, in a plain, readable style the details of engraving, printing, stereotyping and all the other processes connected with sheet music publishing is given in this number.

Karl Merz will continue his able letters on musical subjects throughout the year and also contributes a spicy article on the forthcoming Cincinnati Jubilee under the caption of Young Jubilees."

The editorial columns are, as usual, filled with instructive and able articles.

"Our Letter Box," the editor's special department for the answering of musical questions, contains some very interesting facts for the musical.

The music in this number (January) is—"Maggie Darling," a beautiful song and chorus, by Horace E. Kimball: "Solomon Grundy's Valse," a neat and effective instrumental piece for beginners, by Karl Merz; and "Little Beauty March," No. 5 of Golden Blossoms, Charles Kinkel's new set of teaching pieces.

Subscription price $1.00 per annum. Send 10 cents to S. Brainard's Sons, Cleveland, Ohio, for specimen copy and complete catalogue of sheet music.

It is said that a movement has been inaugurated by some of the leading bankers in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to urge the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit in the designated depositories in those cities a portion of the coin, and thus liberate a large amount of greenbacks now held as reserve.

—The candidates for Senator in Louisiana are Durell, Casey, Pinchback, and a lawyer named Billings.

—The military companies of Philadelphia will be largely represented at the inauguration of Gen. Hartranft, on the 21st inst.

New Advertisements.

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ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HENRY EMERICK, Dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Emerick, late of Economy township, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them without delay.

DANIEL EMERICK,
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By virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, the undersigned, guardian of Margaret J. Dilworth, minor child of Rev. Robt. Dilworth, late of Lawrence county, Pa., deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry on the premises, on SATURDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate of said minor, situate in Darlington township, Beaver county, Pa; bounded on the north by land of Jas. P. Dilworth; east by land of Hugh Dilworth and Hugh Ferguson; south by land of the Sterling Coal Company; and west by land of Jas. P. Dilworth, containing FIFTY ACRES, more or less, THIRTY-THREE ACRES of which are cleared and under fence, and the balance well timbered, and all well watered, and on which are erected a house, barn, and out-buildings. Said premises are near the Syracuse coal mines, and within 2½ miles of Enon Station, on P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad; convenient to schools, churches and market, and would be suitable for gardening.

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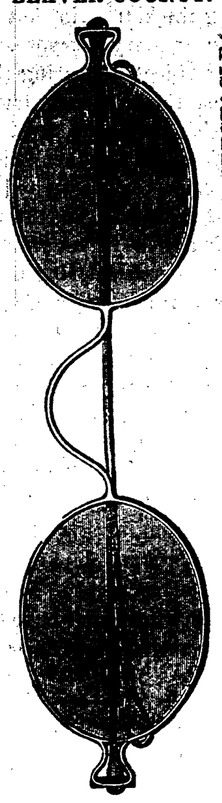

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NOTICE.

Parties interested are hereby notified that the final account of Samuel C. Thomas, Committee of estate of Margaret Barrett, a lunatic, now deceased, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, and will be allowed by the Court on the first day of next term, unless cause be shown against its confirmation. JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.
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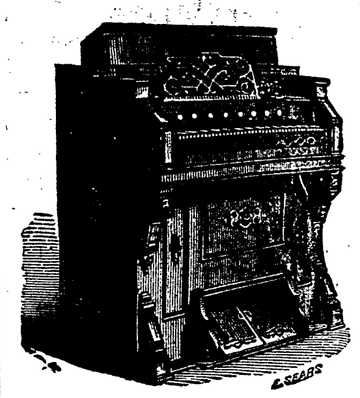

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